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FORCES

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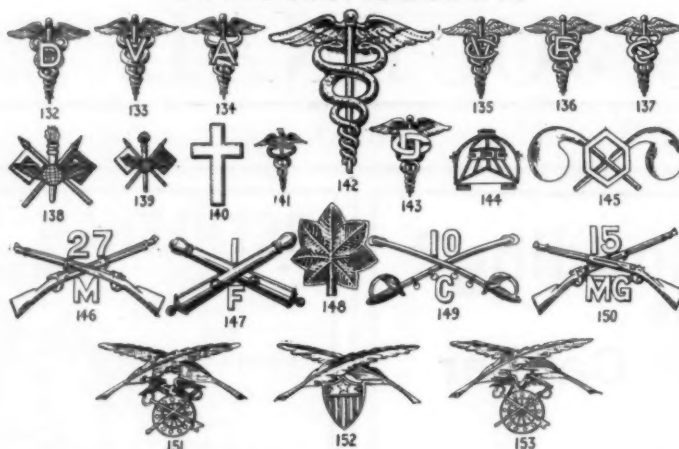
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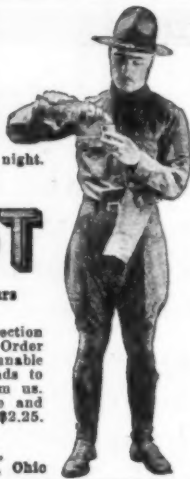
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#### PROMOTION IN NAVY PAY CORPS.

Paymr. Gen. Samuel McGowan, U.S.N., is quoted by the Washington Star as expressing the opinion that promotion in the Pay Corps of the Navy should be by selection, the same as it applies to line officers in the Service. Promotion should not be regarded as a reward for long service, but rather as advancement for character of service already performed. "If the officers who would be automatically promoted by seniority," he said, "are in fact the best qualified, their commissions will mean just that much more to them. If they are not they have no right to be promoted and under the circumstances to promote them would be contrary to common sense and efficiency."

"Under existing laws an officer when he reaches the top of his grade is examined for promotion to fill the first vacancy which occurs thereafter. Should the board find him professionally disqualified for promotion, he is held up for six months and then re-examined. Should he fail this time he is dropped from the Service. If an officer has been in his grade for any length of time it is quite unlikely that during the six months which elapse

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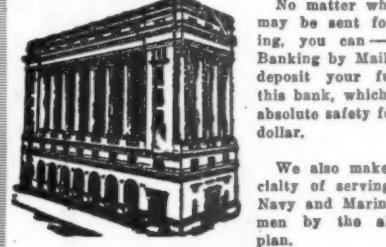
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"Selection promotion would provide a middle ground and would enable the examining board to better protect the interests of the Navy by simply retaining an officer who does not deserve promotion from his present rank into the rank above. Promotion by selection—advancement on the sole basis of ascertained merit—having therefore been applied to the line, it is most natural and logical to subject the Pay Corps to the same critical scrutiny and under conditions equally advantageous to the government."

#### PARADE OF THE 367TH INFANTRY.

The 367th (colored) Infantry, of the National Army, led by Col. James A. Moss, N.A., was specially honored in a parade in New York city on March 23, when it was reviewed by Governor Whitman and was presented with a stand of colors by the Union League Club. The regiment, at a war strength of about 3,600 officers and men, marched over at least seven miles of streets, to the well deserved plaudits of the multitude, which turned out to see it. Starting from the 69th Regiment armory at Twenty-fifth street and Lexington avenue, where it was quartered during its visit from Camp Upton, the regiment marched to Fifth avenue and up that thoroughfare to the Union League Club at Thirty-ninth street.

Here a halt was ordered as soon as the head of the regiment reached the reviewing stand and Colonel Moss and staff faced the stand. Governor Whitman and staff then took post in the street facing Colonel Moss and the colors that were to be presented to the regiment were carried by Adjutant Gen. Charles H. Sherrill and Major Schuyler Colfax. The Governor in presenting the colors said, in part:

"On behalf of the Union League Club, I commit to your keeping the most sacred trust ever committed to man—the flag of the United States of America. I charge you by all that is sacred to defend this banner with all the strength and power that God has given you; but in doing so I feel and know already that you will never permit it to be dishonored, to shame yourselves or shame those who have given it to you to-day. Your country will trust you to be true to yourselves, true to the land of your birth, true to the record of those other soldiers of your race whose valorous deeds have brought glory to these Stars and Stripes."

Colonel Moss in accepting the colors, in the course of his remarks, said: "Your Excellency, gentlemen of the Union League Club, and fellow-American citizens, in accepting this stand of colors I wish to say on behalf of the 367th Regiment of Infantry which it is my pleasant duty to command, that we prize this banner more than we can express. But we prize even more the spirit which actuated the givers. Not only does the presentation indicate the delicate respect these givers feel for our colored soldiers, but it also exemplifies the friendship this club has always felt for the soldier and patriot who sprang from slavery—a friendship based on the principle of a square deal for all men."

"That the colored men of this command will protect and honor this flag is something that goes without saying, and let me say to you to-day that when this war is all over there is going to be another presentation of colors here beside the clubhouse. Mark you well what I say to you in this presence to-day, for I am an officer with eighteen years' experience with colored soldiers, having commanded them in two campaigns; these men are going to present you men in the Union League Club with colors on their return from France. The colors they will present you we want you to hang upon your walls, where they can tell with silent eloquence in all the years to come a story of valor and unutterable patriotism to which all Americans, including our 12,000,000 of black citizens, can listen with a thrill of pride and satisfaction."

When Colonel Moss handed the colors to the color bearers the band started "The Star-Spangled Banner." The regiment song leader mounted a large box, and the whole regiment began to sing the words of the anthem, and the crowds massed on the sidewalks joined in. When the last verse was finished, the song leader signaled to the band which played "Over There." The regiment joined in and never has the song been heard with finer effect. Others on the stand with Governor Whitman included Gen. William A. Mann, U.S.A.; Gen. Evan M. Johnson, N.A., and Gen. Daniel Appleton, N.G.N.Y.

From the Union League Club the regiment continued the march up Fifth avenue to 110th street and then swung east and paraded through the section of Harlem chiefly populated by colored people. After completing the route of march the regiment entered the subway at 125th street and returned to the armory, where it was dismissed.

The regiment made a fine appearance and looked fit to meet the best German shock troops on the instant. If the 367th ever gets in among the boches with the bayonet the latter will fully appreciate what negro shock troops can do. The regiment will not be at Camp Upton long. It is one of the units of the 90th Division of negro troops which will be commanded when organized by Major Gen. Charles J. Ballou. The 367th, with the exception of its field officers, is entirely officered by colored men and these are all exceptionally fit men.

#### 367TH INFANTRY REGIMENTAL CONCERT.

Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell's active interest in Army singing flowered out into musical bloom on March 24 in New York city when the 367th Infantry, commanded by Col. James A. Moss, N.A., gave two regimental concerts in the Manhattan Opera House in that city, an event unique in Army history and in the musical history of New York. The program was divided into two parts, the first devoted to what may be described as high class vaudeville numbers, while the second was made up chiefly of choral singing by 1,000 members of the regiment, who made a most impressive picture seated and standing on the great stage of the opera house in a simulated section of "the front." The regimental band was placed in the orchestra pit and played overtures to the two parts of the program and accompaniments to some of the choral singing, the conductor (whose name was not on the program) leading his men with admirable precision and playing a trumpet in one of the numbers with excellent effect. The brasses in the band were heard with a sonority and a beauty of tone never possible out of doors, this effect being heightened by the acoustics of the opera house which are noted among all musicians.

The first part of the program was made up of two

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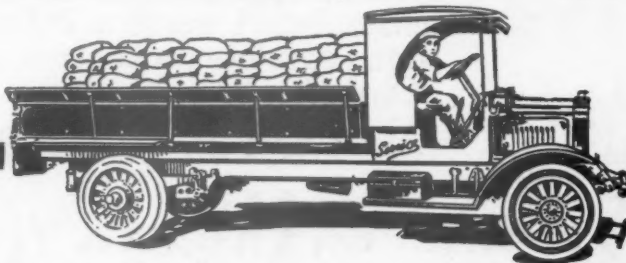


FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

groups of selected songs by the 367th Infantry Octette and the Enlisted Men's Quartette, the first being made up of Lieuts. P. I. Lancaster, James E. Scott, Journey White, Lorenzo C. White, Clarence Jones and Harry Bouden; Sergt. George E. Battle and Pvt. S. E. Phillips; while the second was comprised of Pvt. Thomas R. Hall, Corpl. Walter B. Williams, Sergt. George H. Lewis and Pvt. S. E. Phillips. Sergt. George E. Battle, founder of the 367th chorus and composer of the regimental song "See It Through," sang three songs to his own piano accompaniment that were both amusing as to the lyrics and captivating as to their tunes, Sergeant Battle having uncommon gifts as a comic singer and an accompanist. The audience showed they enjoyed his number by recalling him half a dozen times. "Miss Clark" and Sergeant Randall contributed a dancing and singing number as "camofleurs," the masculine identity

of "Miss" Clark only being revealed at their final encore when "she" appeared minus her long wig and wearing a uniform overcoat over "her" dancing dress.

The massed singing of the regimental chorus was devoted to such old favorite songs as "Tenting To-night," "My Old Kentucky Home," "Old Black Joe"; and the newer songs "See It Through," the "Long, Long Trail" and "Fritzie Boy." Max Weinstein, the choral instructor and director of the men at Camp Upton, conducted these numbers, the distinctive note of which was the beauty and the depth of the base choir. The jazz and harmonica "orchestras" aided in some of these and particularly in the dancing number by Corpl. Thaddeus Drayton, who performed a solo dance to the melody of "My Old Kentucky Home" without making such a thing seem grotesque, and he gave every evidence of being up to the highest standard of vaudeville through his dance.



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ing. Corpl. Walter B. Williams sang some sentimental songs and Corpl. Lester Miller made a great hit with solos on a cigar-box “violin” of his own manufacture. Miss Abbie Mitchell, who volunteered her services for the occasion, was heard in a group of songs and in “Carry Me Back to Old Virginia,” in this last being assisted by the regimental chorus. The performance ended with the playing and singing of the national anthem by

the band and chorus, the effect being particularly thrilling.

The two performances were attended by large and distinguished audiences, most of whom came to enjoy the beauty of the colored men’s voices in which anticipation they were not disappointed. It was stated that the regimental fund made a profit of \$4,000 from the two performances of “The Buffaloes,” as the one colored regi-

ment in the 77th Division has elected to call itself. Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., and Colonel Moss attended both performances as did many other officers in our Army, together with a sprinkling of Canadian and British army officers on duty in New York.

### WHAT SOLDIERS READ.

Records kept of reading matter furnished to the enlisted men by the camp libraries established by the American Library Association are not only interesting as answering the question, what soldiers read, but significant of purposes animating America’s army of democracy, says a bulletin of the association. In one day’s issue of books by the camp library at Camp Meade the following subjects were reported: French history, mechanics, topography, strategy in war, self-propelled vehicles, hand grenades, field entrenchments, bridges, chemistry, physics, astronomy, geology, hydraulics, electricity, medieval history, calculus, civil engineering, geography, American history, surveying, materials of construction, general history, masonry and concrete. About three-quarters of the books taken out were non-fiction. Titles picked at random from one page of a report from the association camp library at Camp Sherman include: George Ade’s “The Girl Proposition,” Jack London’s “Burning Daylight,” Tolstoy’s “Anna Karenina,” H. G. Wells’s “The Soul of a Bishop,” Ellis and Garey’s “Plattsburg Manual,” Meadowcroft’s “A. B. C. of Electricity,” Zerbe’s “Airplanes,” Haweis’s “Music and Morals,” Guizot’s “History of Civilization in Europe,” Carlyle’s “French Revolution,” Wells’s “Italy, France and Britain at War,” and Gerard’s “Four Years in Germany.”

Some of the men coming to the camp libraries seem to be having their first experience of the possibilities of the world of books. Others apparently are taking advantage of the opportunity of catching up on some of the reading that, postponed until now, is made possible to them. Boswell’s “Life of Johnson,” Bergson’s “Creative Evolution,” and Gibbon’s “Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire” are among titles noted in the soldiers’ reading. Among the men a number are following various branches of English literature under the direction of the camp librarian. Two general classes of reading are shown by the reports from the camp librarians. One of them is recreational, and causes demand for fiction, poetry and drama. The other is informational, and causes demand for books dealing with the numerous aspects of military science, including artillery, aviation, signaling, technique of drilling, electricity, mechanical and civil engineering, transportation, diet, food-stuffs, roadmaking, care of horses, making and repairing equipment, and other topics relating to the present business of the men, namely, war. In addition, there is much reading dealing with farming, trades, occupations and the forms of activity which engaged the men before they went into camp. There is much interest in the study of French, and particularly so in histories and descriptions of France. Books dealing with the war, its causes, and the issues involved, and narratives of personal experiences in the war are greatly in demand.

“Camp Library Service has been established for just one purpose,” said Burton E. Stevenson, at Camp Sherman recently, “that is to help win the war, and there are three ways in which it can help: First, by helping to maintain the morale of the men by providing them with interesting and entertaining reading matter to help tide over the moments of loneliness and depression which come to every one; second, by helping to educate them as to the causes and purposes of the war, and make them realize that they are not fighting France’s fight, England’s fight, or Italy’s fight, but America’s fight—that it is not Belgium or France or England that Germany is seeking to destroy, but the ideals and principles which form the very foundation stones of this Republic; and third, by providing the men with special technical books along their several lines, and so making them better and more efficient soldiers.”

### THE SERVICE MAGAZINES.

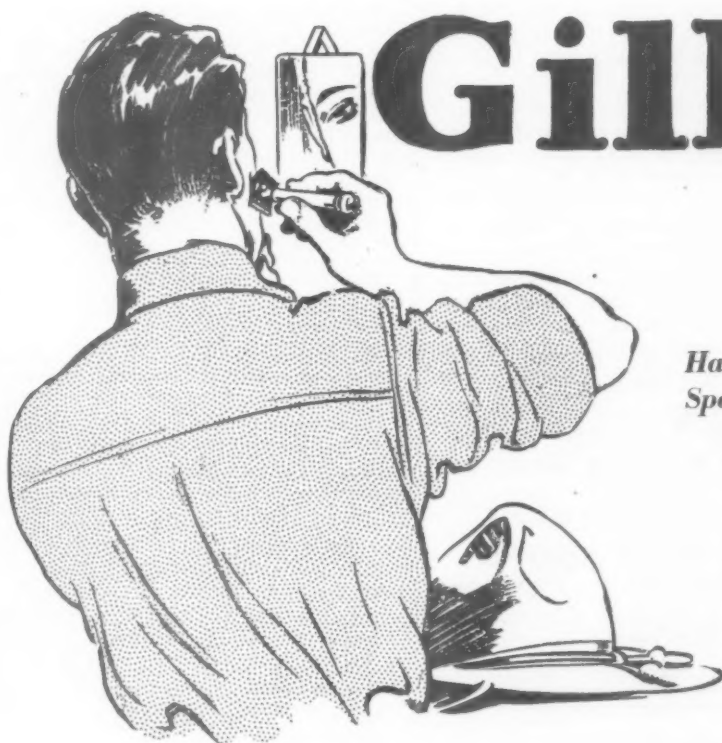
The leading article in the February number of the U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings is “A Midshipman on the Maine” by Comdr. W. T. Cluverius, U.S.N., that was actually written when that officer was on blockade duty off Santiago during the Spanish-American War and which has reposed ever since in the bottom of a chest of old papers and is rich in the impressions made of that “dread night” when the U.S.S. Maine was blown up in Havana Harbor nearly twenty years ago. Lieut. E. R. McClung, U.S.N., contributes a paper on “Captain Weir’s Azimuth Diagram”; the final instalment of “The War Cruises of H.M.S. Karlsruhe” appears; and C. H. Foster, instructor at the U.S. Naval Academy, contributes an historical review of “The Requirements for Admission to the Naval Academy.” Another instructor at the Naval Academy, Allan Westcott, translates from the Rivista Marittima an interesting paper on “Forecasts and Reality in the Naval War” by Capt. Romeo Bernotti, of the Italian navy.

The heavy pressure of professional duties on the officers of the Corps of Engineers of the Army is reflected in the table of contents of the March-April number of the Professional Memoirs, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A. Only two officers of the corps have had time to write for the issue, one of these being Lieut. Col. J. F. McIndoe, who contributes some comments on an article on “Concrete Paved Bank Revetment” by G. C. Haydon; the second being Lieut. P. C. Bullard, who has a biographical sketch of John Grubb Parke. Technical military articles in the number include: “Sapping Operations, Especially for Infantry” by Capt. A. Gay, of the French army; “Bridge Training of a Battalion of Mounted Engineers”; and “Military Searchlights.”

Comdr. F. J. Cleary, U.S.N., contributes a paper on “Dynamic Balancing” to the February number of the Journal of the American Society of Naval Engineers, and Comdr. S. M. Robinson, U.S.N., another on the “Tests of Main Circulating Pumps of ‘North Dakota’ and ‘Nevada.’” Lieut. Comdr. H. T. Dyer, U.S.N., describes a “Test of Reilly Multicoil Evaporator”; and Lieut. Comdr. F. W. Sterling, U.S.N., has a paper on “Condenser Tube Failure-Photomicrography.”

The February number of the International Military Digest covers the field of current military topics both technical and historical in its customary thorough fashion, devoting most of its space this month to the actual war operations in Europe.





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### NAMES FOR NEW U.S. DESTROYERS.

Secretary Daniels on March 24 announced the names of six new destroyers that are now being built for the Navy:

1. The McCalla, named in honor of Rear Admiral Bowman H. McCalla, who was born in Camden, N.J., June 19, 1844; appointed midshipman Nov. 30, 1861, and was retired as rear admiral June 19, 1906. After serving on various ships, Rear Admiral McCalla was, in 1882, made Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Navigation. While in command of the U.S.S. Marblehead in 1898 he was advanced six numbers for eminent and conspicuous service in battle. He was, among many other duties, commandant of the navy yard at Norfolk, Va., and while in command of the U.S.S. Newark he was advanced three numbers in rank for conspicuous conduct in battle during the Boxer rebellion. He was in the relief column under Admiral Seymour, of the British navy, for the relief of the legations. He also received special commendation for service in Cuban waters during the war with Spain. In 1907 he was decorated by the German Emperor and by the King of Great Britain. He died May 6, 1910.

2. The Brees, named in honor of Capt. Kidder Randolph Brees, who was born in Philadelphia April 14, 1831, and entered the Navy as a midshipman Nov. 6, 1846. Captain Brees commanded a division of mortar flotilla at the bombardment of Forts Jackson and St. Philip and also in the operations before Vicksburg in 1862. He commanded the flagship Black Hawk, of the Mississippi Squadron, at Arkansas Post, 1862, and at the siege of Vicksburg, 1863. In co-operation with General Sherman in 1863 he commanded the naval forces at Haines's Bluff. He also took part in the Red River Expedition, 1864, and was fleet captain of the North Atlantic Squadron in both attacks on Fort Fisher. Captain Brees repeatedly received the thanks of Admiral Porter for his zeal in the discharge of important duties. He died Sept. 13, 1881.

3. The Ramsay, named in honor of Rear Admiral Francis M. Ramsay, U.S.N., who was born in the District of Columbia, April 5, 1835; was appointed midshipman Oct. 5, 1850. Prior to the Civil War he served on various ships and was on ordnance duty at the Washington Navy Yard. In 1863 and 1864 he commanded the iron-clad Choctaw, of the Mississippi Squadron, and was in many engagements leading up to the Yazoo River Expedition and the destruction of the Confederate navy yard and vessels. In the attack on Vicksburg he commanded a battery mounted on scows. He died July 19, 1914.

4. The McCook, named in honor of Comdr. Roderick S. McCook, U.S.N., who was born in New Lisbon, Ohio, March 10, 1839; was appointed midshipman Sept. 21, 1854. From 1854 to 1861 he cruised along the coast of Africa, taking part in the capture of slavers. During the Civil War he was on various ships and took part in the capture of numerous forts. He commanded a naval howitzer battery on shore at the battle of Newbern, N.C., and commanded the "Stars and Stripes" in the sounds of North Carolina and the Wilmington blockade. He was mentioned for gallant service at the surrender of Fort Fisher and was at the surrender of Charleston, S.C., in 1865. Commander McCook was one of the officers commended for the victory at Roanoke Island, February, 1865, and received the thanks of Admiral Porter for his part in the capture of Fort Fisher, 1865. He died at Vineland, N.J., Feb. 13, 1886.

5. The Cowel, named in honor of Master John G. Cowel, U.S.N., who was appointed master Jan. 21, 1809. In the action between the U.S. frigate Essex and the British frigate Phoebe and the sloop-of-war Cherub April 18, 1814, near Valparaiso, he was wounded and lost a leg. He refused to be taken below deck until loss of blood rendered him insensible. Later he died from his wound. He was acting lieutenant at the time of his death.

6. The Meredith, named in honor of Sergt. Jonathan Meredith, U.S.M.C. Meredith enlisted in the Marine Corps on June 6, 1803, at Philadelphia, when he was twenty-nine years of age. He saved the life of Lieut. John Trippie, of the Vixen, while that ship was in an engagement with the largest of the enemy's boats. In a hand-to-hand fight, a Mohammedan of gigantic stature had wounded the American officer eleven times, finally breaking his sword and beating him to his knees. While in this position, Trippie seized a hand pike from the deck and by an upward thrust impaled his huge assailant just as Sergeant Meredith with a bayonet pinned to the mast another corsair who was about to finish the officer. Three days after this instance, as the muster roll shows, Sergeant Meredith was "blown up in a gunboat, Aug. 7, 1804."

"The Secretary of the Navy's letter dated Feb. 21, recommending the elimination of extra pay and allowances for naval aviators, was apparently based upon the belief held by the Secretary that flying duty involves no especial hazard," writes a correspondent. "The correctness of this opinion is certainly open to question. Last year when a special effort was being made to secure volunteers for the flying service wide publicity was given to statements claiming that the percentage of losses among the flyers was less than in the other arms. It would be interesting to know upon what data such assertions are based. If possible let statistics of comparative losses covering the entire period of the battle of the Somme, for example, be given us. It would be surprising if they proved the truth of such statements. As to our own Service: no casualty lists yet reported from our Expeditionary forces approach anywhere near the percentage of fatalities suffered by the flying sections of either Army or Navy, notwithstanding the fact that up to this time the aviators' activities have been confined almost exclusively to the flying fields, and far from contact with the enemy. Whether flying in the Navy is as hazardous as in the Army the writer does not know, but the general belief is that it is somewhat less so because of the greater safety of 'landing' on the water. However this may be, flying in either Service is surely extra-hazardous; and doubtless it will continue to be so for a long time. The Secretary states, as a further reason, that 'the increase of pay is no longer necessary in order to obtain the requisite personnel.' This is equivalent to saying that the promises of increased pay, etc., were merely intended as bait; and that, having effected their purpose, they will now be repudiated; which recalls to mind a historical incident of August, 1914, relating to a famous 'scrap of paper.'"



## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

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## MORE NAVY OFFICERS NEEDED.

The recommendation in the Naval Appropriation bill, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, that the enlisted personnel of the Navy be increased from its present strength of 150,000 to 228,000 "with a proportionate increase in the officers" calls attention once more to the critical need for Navy officers, a need growing more imperative as time passes and the fleet and personnel grow beyond all past Navy experiences so far as mere numbers are concerned. If Congress approves the increase in personnel recommended 78,000 enlisted men will be added to the Navy. On the broad basis of the proportion established by the Act of Aug. 29, 1916, this would mean that 3,120 commissioned line officers for active duty would have to be added to the officer personnel of the Navy. The bill as it stood when reported to the House by Mr. Padgett, chairman of the Naval Committee, proposes to make a temporary increase of four captains and seven commanders in the Navy and to include the rank of lieutenant commander in the grades for temporary commissions for the period of the emergency. The Act of May 22, 1917, "for the temporary increase of the Navy," it will be remembered, limits temporary appointments to those not above the rank of lieutenant.

These two provisions will not affect in a general way the following unofficial estimates of the distribution of 3,120 new officers if assigned to grades in accordance with the present law. It must be remembered, however, that there are refinements in personnel statistics as worked out in the Navy Department that are not used here. For example, these estimates are figured on a four per cent. basis, whereas in the last officer personnel estimates issued by the Bureau of Navigation the figure used in working out the proportion of officers to men was "about .4077+." In our estimates we use the paragraph in the Act of Aug. 29, 1916, which reads: "Whenever a final fraction occurs in computing the authorized number of army corps, grade or rank in the naval Service, the nearest whole number shall be regarded as the authorized number." On this basis the figures that follow are compiled.

The result of the increase in the enlisted personnel of 78,000 men and the consequent increase of 3,120 commissioned line officers for active duty would be the following distribution in the various commissioned grades:

Flag officers, 31; captains, 125; commanders, 218; lieutenant commanders, 437; lieutenants, 1,014; lieutenants (J.G.) and ensigns, 1,295.

These estimates are arrived at, of course, through the proportions of one, four, seven, fourteen, thirty-two and a half, and forty-one and a half established by the personnel section, Act of Aug. 29, 1916. Even in war this may seem like an enormous increase in the officer personnel of the Navy, particularly to the older officers who have grown hardened to the idea of long service in grade before promotion. But that the estimates are not exaggerated may be demonstrated by a comparison with the last official estimate of the officer personnel of the Navy, made by Rear Admiral Leigh C. Palmer, U.S.N., in his annual report as Chief of the Bureau of Navigation for the fiscal year 1916. In that report Admiral Palmer urged an increase in the officer personnel of the Navy to meet "the large program provided in the recent bill." In order to fix a reference date, the Bureau of Navigation made its computations as of July 1, 1921, "and to carry out the program of 1921," Admiral Palmer stated, "will

require 4,487 commissioned line officers on the active list." According to Admiral Palmer's table the distribution of estimated total number of line officers, "if assigned to grades in accordance with the present law," would be as follows:

Flag officers, 45; captains, 179; commanders, 314; lieutenant commanders, 628; lieutenants, 1,458; lieutenants (J.G.) and ensigns, 1,863.

If this total increase of 4,487 is compared with our predicted increase of 3,120 it will be seen that our figures for the forthcoming increase and distribution of grades (given that Congress grants the increase) are approximately correct. The growing flotilla of destroyers and the new Eagle class of boats, to say nothing of the increase in the number of transports that must be officered by the Navy, shows that the above estimate is a theory that is rapidly growing into a condition which must be provided for.

## CIVILIANS IN CANTONMENTS.

There are many old soldiers who are absolutely opposed to civilians being in Army camps in connection with civilian activities such as the social work now being done in our cantonments and camps. Officers with Civil War experience are particularly plain-spoken in their opposition to this sort of thing, for in the Civil War the nearest approach to the social uplift of the enlisted men and Volunteers was the visits of the agents of the sanitary commission, a class of men, as a rule, whose ethics and conduct were not the most admirable in the world. Our older officers are of the opinion that civilian influence on Army life tends to slacken discipline and to affect the morale of troops. That our younger officers may be in a mood to believe this same thing is indicated in an editorial entitled "08 and '18" in the March number of the Infantry Journal.

After pointing out there is not merely a difference of nineteen years between the Spanish-American War and our present war but the wider and deeper difference that now the Government takes men instead of waiting for them to volunteer, the article declares that this makes the Government assume certain obligations to the men. This feeling is largely responsible, the writer states, for "the non-military activities which are centered about the cantonments of the Army and which so strongly differentiate '18 from '08." In the year of the Spanish-American War "memories of the Civil War were by no means as dimmed as they are to-day," the writer says, and continues: "The Civil War was hard; it was fought on hardtack, salt pork and whiskey. Twenty years ago our fathers talked to us about what they had been through, and we knew that their way was the only way to fight a war. It was whiskey, not chocolate sundaes, which cheered the men of that epoch." But it is added that "our grandfathers were not reprobates." Indeed toward the close of the Civil War a wave of religious fervor passed over both armies that led to "a renunciation of the temptations of life because of a full realization that they were temptations." Nowadays, on the contrary, an "appreciation of the obvious expediency of physical and mental hygiene has rather taken the place of a stern renunciation of the joys of life." Then the writer comes to the heart of his argument, which is this:

"Indeed the world one's grandfather lived in has become a remote world with no apparent connection with our own, and no lamentations of our own degeneracy will bring it back. If we win, we must win in our own way, and time is very short. We draw rapidly near the decision over there in France, and we must take our part in it. It may be that the activities of the well-meaning agencies which surround and share in the work of our cantonments are preparing the soldiers of the United States to be better citizens, but are they training them for war? That is what the cantonments are for, and time is very short. There is nothing kind about this war. The game laws are off. We are training to kill Germans, for if we do not kill them they will kill us.

"Amusement centers, libraries, singing associations and dances have their part in making this world a better world to live in, but we must, every one of us, remember that, unless we win this war, it won't be this world at all. It won't be the world we know, and it's fair to assume that the world we know is the one we want to continue. We have to fight for it now, and fighting is both hard and cruel work, but then it's man's work and in it there is no place for neutral and epicene virtues. Time not spent in training for war in the cantonments is lost time. After we have made this world safe for ourselves will be time enough to cultivate the charms, the refinements, the comforts of life. We are in this war and we are the last reserves. We are hardening the bodies of the men in the training camps. Are we hardening their souls?"

The third Liberty Loan issue, the drive for which will soon open, will be for \$3,000,000,000, but all over subscriptions will be accepted. The rate of interest will be 4½ per cent. Formal announcement to that effect was made on March 25 by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, following a conference with Chairman Kitchin of the House Committee on Ways and Means, who was to introduce the bill on which will be based the legislation necessary for the new issue. The amount, \$3,000,000,000, is much smaller than had been expected. The convertibility privilege stops with this issue. Previous issues may be converted into bonds of this third issue—even bonds of the second issue that have been given in

exchange for those of the first—but thereafter conversion ceases. The new bonds will contain a condition, written in the interest of the Government, providing for a sinking fund of 2½ per cent. during the period of the war and for one year thereafter. Thus the Government will be able to buy the bonds of those who find they are not able to hold them.

## ACTION ON MILITARY BILLS.

The great German offensive that began on March 21 appears to have moved the members of the Senate and House to a quickened sense for action, the visible results of this psychological effect being the passage on March 23 of the following military measures, which are further noted under our Congressional heading:

Giving Army officers abroad and in the field the same commutation allowances for quarters as if granted to officers on duty at stated posts; reducing the course of instruction at the Naval Academy from four years to three years; authorizing the President alone to fill vacancies in the Regular Army resulting from appointments to higher grades in forces other than the Regular Army by temporary promotions and appointments up to and including the rank of colonel; providing for the reimbursement of actual expenses or a flat per diem for enlisted men when traveling on duty under orders; prescribing the personnel, qualifications, etc., of the Army Nurse Corps; granting the payment of six months' pay to the widow or other dependents of any officer or enlisted man of the Regular Army whose death results from wounds or disease not the result of his own misconduct; authorizing the appointment of officers of the Philippine Scouts as officers in the militia or other local armed forces drafted into the Service; to provide for restoration to their former grades of enlisted men discharged to accept commissions; authorizing the President during the war to sell war supplies belonging to the United States; to prevent the desecration of the United States flag; to prevent and punish interference with the use of homing or carrier pigeons by the United States; and to provide for the use of retired Army officers for instruction at camps and universities.

The Senate's passage of the first of these measures, allowing commutation of quarters for officers on duty with troops, is the first step toward rectification of an injustice that has been done to officers of the Army for the past six years in refusing them the right to quarters or commutation thereof prescribed by the Act of March 2, 1907, and also by Paragraph 672 of the Military Laws of the United States. The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has called attention to this matter repeatedly since July last, and has constantly urged on Congress the necessity of passing such measures as those introduced by Senator Watson and Congressman Vestal as an act of common justice. The campaign waged by the JOURNAL in the interest of such a law has been closely followed by our readers and has been the source of many interesting letters from our Army correspondents, the cumulative effect of these and other united efforts resulting in the action of the Senate. If the bill speedily makes its way through the appointed legislative course toward becoming a law our officers in the field will no longer feel that they are being penalized by their country for fighting its battles.

## THE CENSORSHIP.

From many sources there is a demand for a modification of the censorship as enforced in the United States. The impression is broadcast that there is a lack of system as well as absence of any definite or clear policy in the present methods. During the past few weeks there has been a noticeable tendency on the part of officials at Washington to censor articles submitted to them for approval which contain matter not of material information to the enemy, but of general interest to the American people. No one pretends that censorship is not necessary in a great many matters, but it is a function that should be judiciously exercised. There are a great many things that are being accomplished by the various departments of the Government at Washington which if they could be disclosed to the people of the United States would inspire them with a sense of intense confidence and satisfaction with the manner in which this war is being conducted. These matters are probably better known in the Foreign Office at Berlin than they are in the United States, and the knowledge there has brought neither aid nor comfort to the enemy.

That a modification of the rules controlling the censorship is probable in the near future is the belief of many who have studied the workings of the system. The rules controlling the censorship of news regarding the activities of the Expeditionary Forces have been greatly changed within a few weeks and the change has had a fine effect on the public mind. If the censorship at Washington is given as complete and as satisfactory readjustment the benefits will soon be apparent.

Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, U.S.N., who is in charge of the Hydrographic Office, made the following announcement on March 23: "The Superintendent of the United States Naval Observatory has given notice that in conformity with the 'Daylight Saving' Act the Observatory will advance the time of the noon and ten p.m. signals by one hour beginning March 31. The signals from Washington will thus correspond to the present sixtieth meridian time and those from Mare Island, Cal., to the present 105th meridian time."



There has been established at the Naval Training Camp, Pelham Bay Park, New York city, an officers' material school, Naval Auxiliary Reserve, which at the present time is graduating deck officers at the rate of 100 to 150 a month. This course consists of two months' training at sea on coastwise ships, followed by two months' intensive course in navigation, ordnance, seamanship, regulations and signals at the training camp. It is intended to increase the output of this school to 200 per month. On each Tuesday the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Naval districts will transfer to the office of the supervisor, Naval Auxiliary Reserve, Municipal Ferry Terminal, South and White streets, New York city, the following quotas of men: 1st Naval District, seven per week; 2d Naval District, three per week; 3d Naval District, seven per week; 4th Naval District, five per week; 5th Naval District, three per week. The men selected from the above districts for this training must meet the following qualifications: (1) Men of ability and officer material; (2) Age twenty-one to thirty inclusive; (3) education equivalent to at least completion of high school course, including good knowledge of trigonometry and logarithms; (4) physically qualified for line officers, standard Regular Navy; (5) must be in the Regular Navy, National Naval Volunteers or enrolled in the Naval Reserve Force (any class) for general service; (6) shall have had at least one month's military training or its equivalent. These men will, upon reporting to the supervisor's office, be assigned to such coastwise vessels as are available and their work will be under the direct supervision of that office. If their work proves satisfactory at the end of this month's sea training they will be ordered to the officers' material school at Pelham Bay Park. Those who do not prove satisfactory will be given suitable ratings by the supervisor and transferred to the Naval Training Camp, Pelham Bay Barracks, New York city, for general detail. A school will be maintained at the Municipal Pier, Chicago, Ill., for the purpose of preparing men for entrance to the officers' material school at Pelham Bay Park, and for other purposes.

The Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway of England has completed at its carriage and wagon works, Newton Heath, an ambulance train for the United States Army. The London Engineer in its issue of March 1 contains a number of interesting illustrations of the new train and says: "It is the sixth ambulance train constructed by the company; two of these have been constantly used in Great Britain since 1914, and four have subsequently been built for use on the Continent. The latest train consists of sixteen bogie carriages, with a total length of 316 yards, and weighs 442 tons. In general design it is similar to the trains previously built for the British War Office to convey our sick and wounded soldiers to the base hospitals on the Continent. There are altogether 418 cots and berths in the train for patients and personnel, and when the bottom cots are used for sitting-up cases accommodation is provided for a total of 650. The train has a water supply system capable of holding 3,100 gallons. Electric lights and fans are fitted throughout, a bathroom is provided, and there is ample accommodation for stores. The letters 'U.S.' appear prominently on the khaki-colored exterior, together with the car and medical numbers. Every detail reveals the exercise of the greatest care and thought for the comfort of the sick and wounded, and the convenience of the medical officers, nurses, non-commissioned officers and orderlies in carrying out their duties. Throughout the wards, pharmacy, kitchens, staff, personnel and stores cars everything is artistically finished, and advantage has been taken of all the space to use it in the most effective manner."

An officer with the American Expeditionary Forces in France writes: "I received on March 2 your letter of Jan. 23 and was glad to get it as the last letter I got from the United States was dated Dec. 31 and that was received on Feb. 20. The postal service in France is in such bad shape that it is going to react on all the leading periodicals in the United States for very few of us feel like renewing subscriptions and not getting the papers. For some reason or other mail from New York city seems to be fairly regularly received, within a month, but the mail from other parts of the United States is often two to three months getting here. Not all the Christmas mail is as yet distributed. The young men who handle the mail here are personal friends of mine. The trouble is not there but with the postal service itself, which apparently has very badly broken down. It should be under complete control of the Army. My wife writes me three times each week, but the last letter received from her was dated Dec. 31, and was received Feb. 20. I got three of the letters she wrote me in December, two she wrote in November, and three or four she wrote in October, and in each letter she referred to things she had said in other letters which I did not receive."

Ensign Henry N. Fallon, U.S.N., distinguished himself in two air fights over the North Sea on March 12, and has been commended to the British Admiralty by the admiral at the base. Ensign Fallon was flying in a British machine, the wireless operator of which was shot in the neck. The Ensign left his seat, climbed to the wounded man, administered first aid and then returned to his place at the gun. Ensign Fallon was on Nov. 24, 1917, recommended for the award of the Distinguished Service Cross for gallant conduct during an encounter with a German submarine. An order from Secretary Daniels declined the decoration for the Ensign because the laws of the United States prevented soldiers and sailors receiving decorations from foreign governments. Ensign Fallon was born in Pennsylvania Aug. 5, 1895, and was appointed to the Naval Academy July 8, 1912.

Lieut. Comdr. C. A. Blakely, U.S.N., arrived at an Atlantic port from the war zone on March 24, with this word as to conditions abroad: "The submarine situation is well in hand. The undersea boats are now doing their level best. The submarine forces have no reserve power." Commander Blakely was in command of the American destroyer O'Brien last June when she sank a German submarine. The British government offered to give him the Distinguished Service Order Medal, but he could not accept it.

#### ARTILLERY MOTOR EQUIPMENT.

The greatly expanded quantities of artillery motor vehicles and other equipment, used in the present war, says a statement issued by the Ordnance Department of the Army, have entailed a correspondingly large repair service and this has been established by the Ordnance Department to the end that the material of the Artillery shall be efficiently and economically maintained. For the special training of the maintenance and salvage personnel the Ordnance Department has established a number of special training camps and schools, such as a school for equipment repairs, at Rock Island Arsenal, machine gun repairs at Springfield Armory, supply work at several arsenals, optical repair work at Frankford Arsenal, motor equipment repairs at Peoria, Ill., and field artillery repair at Rock Island Arsenal. In addition certain Field Artillery officers and enlisted men have been sent to Ordnance training camps to receive instructions in the handling and care of motor equipment. Practically all of the commissioned, and a considerable number of the enlisted Ordnance personnel, having instruction in these schools, have been obtained through direct recruitment.

There are eight heavy artillery mobile repair shops to an army, each consisting of two sections capable of independent operation, the general function being to make moderate repairs to heavy artillery and its motor equipment. Each section is composed of a repair and a supply organization. The sub-section, devoted to repair, is made up of three 3-ton trucks of the repair type called tool room trucks, air compressor trucks and forge trucks, and five 4-ton trailers of the machine shop type called generator, lathe, welding set, drill press and shaper and milling machine trailers. There is also provided a 4-ton crane trailer and a motorcycle with side car. The supply sub-section contains six 4-ton trailers of the supply parts type, which are completely housed and provided with bins of various sizes similar to those in a stock room; six 3-ton trucks of the repair type for carrying large spare assemblies; two motorcycles with side cars, one solo motorcycle and one 1-ton delivery truck. A complete section is further provided with one 4-ton trailer with machine shop body and two 3-ton trucks with repair body for transporting baggage; one 3-ton truck with repair body slightly altered and equipped with desks, files, etc., to be used as an office; one 3-ton truck of the ammunition type for carrying fuel in drums; one touring car and one rolling kitchen of the trail-mobile type.

Each shop is commanded by a major, assisted by one second lieutenant as adjutant. The commissioned personnel assigned to one section is one captain commanding; one first lieutenant in direct charge of the repair sub-section, being assisted by a second lieutenant; one first lieutenant in charge of the supply sub-section, records and files. The enlisted personnel totaling 103 are of various grades from Ordnance sergeant to private, acting in capacities of expert machinists, electricians, inspectors, mechanics, ignition and carburetor experts, blacksmiths, welders, assemblers, testers, chauffeurs, stock keepers, helpers, etc. For traveling purposes each of the twelve trucks of the repair type has a 4-ton trailer and the tank truck, the rolling kitchen; leaving the light delivery truck free for general purposes, the motorcycles being employed for dispatch and agent service.

In the general scheme of operation the vehicles are parked so as to occupy three sides of a rectangle, leaving an end open for entrance of repair jobs to the park, the supply and spare parts trucks and trailers usually occupying one side, the power and machine tool trucks and trailers the other, leaving one end for the office and delivery trucks together with motorcycles and passenger car. The personnel are quartered under canvas or such shelter as the commanding officer may direct constructed. The trailers may be jacked up and propped with wood blocks for leveling, if the ground is too soft for machine operations on the wheels. The generator trailer contains two fifteen K.W.D.C. generators, each being directly connected to a separate gasoline engine in order that one set may be overhauled without shutting down. A three-wire system is employed giving a total output of thirty K.W. for power and lighting. The air compressor is directly connected with a forty horsepower gasoline engine identical with that installed in the trucks, and compresses seventy cubic feet of free air per minute, delivered to a 125-pound pressure gauge. A 100-foot armored hose of one inch diameter is provided to deliver air to the appropriate hammers, chippers, etc. The lathe trailer contains an 18-inch lathe with an overhead trolley chain hoist to handle heavy jobs. The forge truck contains a large portable forge, anvil, rivet furnace, and a complete set of blacksmith's tools. The tool room truck contains a 9-inch lathe, a bench drill, a combination cutter and drill grinder, and a complete outfit of small tools. The welding set trailer is completely fitted with apparatus for oxy-acetylene welding, together with a low pressure acetylene generator of large capacity. The drill press trailer contains a 21-inch drill press and a shaper, together with complete tool equipment. The milling machine trailer contains a 9-inch lathe, a precision lathe, a milling machine, and a sensitive drill press, and optical repair chest for the repair and parts replacement of optical instruments.

The standard Ordnance motor vehicles are as follows: The "ammunition truck" consists of a steel body mounted on a four-wheel drive type of truck chassis. The body is designed to accommodate original packing boxes of any type of ammunition. This body will also conveniently carry five 55-gallon steel tanks for gasoline, oil and water supply. In general, it is intended to use this body wherever an Ordnance truck is required for heavy cargo purposes. The "equipment repair truck" consists of a repair body mounted on a four-wheel drive type of truck chassis. The body is fitted with bins and chests of drawers for spare parts and raw material for repairing personal equipment, machine guns, pistols, rifles, leather equipment, etc. Machines for sewing leather and canvas, work benches, etc., are supplied together with the necessary hand tools for making the above repairs. The "artillery repair truck" consists of a small machine shop repair body mounted on a four-wheel drive type of truck chassis and constitutes a small repair shop. The equipment consists of a lathe, drill press, bench grinder, portable electric drill, oxy-acetylene welding outfit, air riveting hammer, milling attachment, blacksmith outfit and an assortment of the necessary tools to repair artillery material and motor vehicles. Electric power is supplied by a small gasoline driven generator mounted on the truck. It is intended to use this truck with possible minor variations in equipment wherever the service of such vehicle is necessary. This truck is ordinarily accompanied by an artillery supply truck carrying tools, spare

parts, raw material, bar stock, etc., for use in connection with such repairs.

The artillery supply truck in motorized batteries takes the place and carries the equipment of the battery and store wagons of what was formerly horse-drawn field artillery. The equipment consists of tools, spare parts, etc., pertaining to the particular type of cannon to which assigned. This vehicle is also used as a companion truck to the artillery repair truck wherever it may be used for carrying spare parts, material, etc. The "artillery tractor, two and one-half tons," weighing about 5,000 pounds and capable of crossing bad ground at a speed of ten miles per hour, or developing about twelve miles per hour under favorable road conditions, will be provided for handling the reel and cart attached to the battalion and regimental headquarters of motorized artillery regiments in place of the six-horse team used in horse-drawn regiments. The "artillery tractor, five-tons," weighing about 9,000 pounds and having speeds of one and one-half miles per hour, three miles per hour and six miles per hour, respectively, is intended for use with 4.7-inch gun and 6-inch howitzer matériel, each tractor hauling one-half a section or other loads not exceeding 10,000 pounds.

The "artillery tractor, ten-ton," weighing about 17,000 pounds and having a low speed of about one and one-half miles per hour, and capable of developing four and one-half miles per hour or a little better on high speed, is intended for use in motorized regiments of 6-inch guns or for loads weighing up to 18,000 pounds, such as a large howitzer broken up into smaller units for transportation. The "artillery tractor, fifteen-ton," weighing 26,000 pounds and having speeds of two and one-half and three and one-half miles per hour, and the "artillery tractor" 120-H.P., weighing 28,000 pounds, and having speeds of two and one-eighth and three and one-half miles per hour, will be supplied in limited numbers. These tractors are of the track-laying type, similar to those used by the French and British governments, and are used for handling heavy loads which are not subdivided for transportation.

The "reel and fire control truck" consists of a four-wheel drive truck chassis, having the rear wheels replaced by caterpillar tracks to improve the ability to negotiate bad ground, and a wire reel, mounted on the rear end of the truck. Between the reel and driver's seat are located chests for carrying fire control instruments, on which a number of men may also sit. This vehicle will have a speed of twelve miles per hour or better. The "reconnaissance car" consists of a one-ton rear drive type of chassis, having mounted upon it a steel body suitable for carrying from twelve to fourteen men with necessary storage space for fire control instruments. This car is capable of developing from thirty to forty miles per hour under full load. The "light repair truck," weighing about 2,400 pounds consists of a small box body mounted on a light chassis. It carries chests containing carpenters' and machinists' hand tools, automobile tools and supplies, lubricants and greases, and is used for light emergency repairing and general utility work.

The "one and one-half-ton anti-aircraft trailer" is supplied to transport the 75-mm. improvised anti-aircraft gun. Two trailers are used to transport each piece, one carrying the gun and cradle, and the other, the gun platform. The "three-ton anti-aircraft trailer," weighing about 4,200 pounds is designed to have permanently mounted upon it a 75-mm. anti-aircraft gun. This trailer also carries a box containing ammunition. The "three-inch field gun trailer," weighing about 4,400 pounds, is so designed that 3-inch gun matériel and similar vehicles may be easily loaded upon it and transported at high speed behind motor trucks. After the guns are placed, the trailers will be available for bringing up ammunition, provided road conditions are favorable enough for their use. Other trailers of various types are furnished for special purposes, which vary from those carrying corps repair shop equipment to those of sufficient capacity to transport tractors and tanks and damaged vehicles at high speed on good roads. Tanks and other armored land vehicles are designed, procured and maintained by the Ordnance Department.

While the Ordnance Department has probably had to design a greater variety and handle a greater volume of motor equipment than any other department of the Government, there has been a continuous and successful effort to keep the variety of vehicles and parts to the absolute minimum consistent with the necessities of the Service and unless absolutely impracticable to do so, to use parts already in service in France or used by some other branch of the Government. There is, for example, only one size of tire used on all the heavier trucks and trailers and this size is also used on similar vehicles by the Quartermaster Corps, Signal Corps and Corps of Engineers. One size of tractor uses in its engine practically every part of the B-engine used by the Quartermaster Corps. The same magneto is used on all Ordnance vehicles and in emergency is readily replaceable with the magnetos used by other departments. Four sizes of standard tractors have been developed and adopted to meet the needs of the Artillery Service and these tractors, when required by any other branch of the Army, will be supplied by the Ordnance Department to reduce the number of types. All the types of the Ordnance truck bodies are interchangeable on all truck chassis issued to the Artillery, to facilitate changes in the field. Numerous other examples could be mentioned of the effort to keep parts to a minimum and effect co-operation between the departments of the Government.

#### WORK OF THE GUN DIVISION.

A summary of the work of the gun division of the Ordnance Department of the Army, prepared for the Secretary of War, shows that it has been necessary to equip sixteen large plants for the manufacture of mobile artillery cannon and the total program of the gun division calls for an expenditure of approximately \$2,000,000,000. At the outbreak of the war the gun division was composed of three officers and seven civilians. At the end of the year 1917 it had approximately 500 officers and 3,500 civilians and by June, 1918, it is estimated there will be 1,500 officers and more than 10,000 civilians in this division. The sixteen plants are well under way and a number are practically complete. Forgings are already being produced and the machining plants are in excellent state of progress. It was necessary to build these plants from the ground up as no adequate facilities existed for this program, which covers practically all calibers of guns. The memorandum states that all the available capacity of the country for the manufacture of powder and explosives is being utilized and arrangements made for substantially doubling the output. Procurement of trench warfare material presented many new and difficult problems. Investigations of the broadest kind in



fields heretofore little known in this country was necessary.

The major projects of the gun division have included: Construction of smokeless powder plants in face of the necessity of doubling the present output. These are now under way. Expenditure of approximately \$40,000,000 for plant facilities to manufacture artillery cannon, with an estimate that \$300,000,000 will be spent for cannon alone within two years after the outbreak of war. Negotiations in many cities of the country for the erection of plants for the extraction of tolou from the illuminating gas being furnished these cities by private gas companies. Conservation of the supply of ammonium nitrate and acids and construction at government expense of a plant for the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen and its final conversion into ammonium nitrate. Construction, now undertaken, of a gas filling plant to cost approximately \$1,500,000, and the construction of five large shell filling plants, to cost in the aggregate of \$25,000,000.

#### NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs, in reporting the Naval Appropriation bill, H.R. 10854, on March 19, as told in our issue of March 23, was commendably attentive to the recommendations of the Navy Department, as the bill reported carries about every suggested improvement of existing Navy law that has received the endorsement of the Department at this session; and even the figures of the bill nearly approach the total of all naval estimates submitted to the committee. As heretofore stated, the committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,327,608,673, which is some \$37,000,000 less than the estimates. As things usually go, the Senate may be depended upon to more than make up this reduction. Congress last year appropriated for the Navy in the regular appropriation bill and two deficiency measures \$1,592,837,859 and the latest deficiency bill just out of conference provides over \$60,000,000 for the Navy.

In the matter of legislation the most important item is that to authorize the further temporary increase of the Navy, as explained in our recent issues.

We assemble below the principal legislative provisions incorporated in the bill.

#### TEMPORARY INCREASE OF NAVY.

**Enlisted Personnel.**—The (permanent) strength of 87,000 men and 6,000 apprentices which was temporarily increased by the Act of May 22, 1917, to 150,000 men, is temporarily raised to a total of 228,000 men, as follows: 180,000 men, plus 24,000 (was 6,000) apprentice seamen, plus 10,000 (was 350) men for aviation service, plus 14,000 men in trade schools.

The Marine Corps, whose permanent strength is 17,400, temporarily increased last May to 30,000, is further temporarily increased by this bill to 50,000.

#### COMMISSIONED PERSONNEL.

**Temporary Officers.**—The increase in the enlisted strength makes a consequent extension in commissioned personnel, and this is based upon the proportions set forth in the Act of Aug. 29, 1916, and will be made in the same manner as they were after the temporary increase authorized May 22, 1917; one improvement, however, is made in that the limit of rank of temporary appointees is raised from lieutenant to lieutenant commander, with a result, as we explained some weeks ago, that there will be appointments of some 275 lieutenant commanders, thus providing a respectable number of officers of commensurate rank for command of our increased fleet of destroyers.

**Additional Flag Officers.**—The bill carries a recommendation that the President be authorized to appoint temporarily not exceeding four captains and seven commanders in the Navy, selected for promotion under existing law.

**Permanent Rank of Major General in Marine Corps.**—The present Commandant of the Marine Corps holds the rank of major general while Commandant of the Marine Corps. This bill proposes to make a permanent rank of major general for the Marine Corps and to appoint temporarily three brigadier generals, twelve colonels and twelve lieutenant colonels of the Marine Corps. All of these temporary appointments to remain in force until otherwise directed by the President or repealed by Congress, and not later than six months after the termination of the present war.

**Equalizing Army and Navy Pay in Higher Grades.**—The Chief of Naval Operations hereafter shall receive the same allowances as are now or may hereafter be prescribed for general in the Army, and officers of the Navy while holding the title and rank of admiral and vice admiral shall receive the same allowances as are prescribed for general and lieutenant general in the Army, respectively; and chiefs of bureaus of the Navy Department, including the Judge Advocate General of the Navy, shall, while so serving, receive the same pay and allowances as are now or may hereafter be prescribed for chiefs of bureaus of the War Department and the Judge Advocate General of the Army.

**Amendments of the Temporary Increase Act of May 22, 1917.**

The text of Sections 4 and 5 of the Act of May 22, 1917, is amended by the bill herewith reported by the Naval Committee, to read as follows:

Sec. 4. Additional commissioned officers in the Navy and Marine Corps, based upon the temporary increases herein authorized in the number of enlisted men, shall be temporarily appointed by the President, in his discretion, with the advice and consent of the Senate, not above the grades and ranks of lieutenant commander in the line and staff of the Navy and major in the Marine Corps, the distribution in said grades and ranks to be made in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Aug. 29, 1916: Provided, That all temporary original appointments shall be made in the lowest commissioned grades of the line and staff of the Navy and Marine Corps, exclusive of commissioned warrant officers, and that there shall be no permanent or temporary appointments in or permanent or temporary promotions to any grade or rank above that of lieutenant commander in the Navy or major in the Marine Corps by reason of the temporary appointment of officers authorized by this Act in excess of the total number of officers authorized by existing law or on account of the increase of enlisted men herein authorized: Provided further, That, during the period of the present war, the deficiency existing prior to the passage of this Act in the total number of commissioned officers of the Navy and Marine Corps authorized by the Act of Aug. 29, 1916, may also be supplied by temporary appointments in the lowest grades and by temporary promotions to all other grades until a sufficient number of officers shall be available for regular appointment or promotion in accordance with existing law: Provided, That nothing herein shall be held or construed to limit or abridge the use or service of the officers of the Navy and Marine Corps on the retired list or of the officers of the Naval Militia and National Naval Volunteers, Naval Reserve Force, and Marine Corps Reserve, as provided and authorized under existing law: Provided

further, That temporary chaplains and temporary acting chaplains in the Navy may be appointed for service during the period of the war in the promotion of the personnel of the Navy as now prescribed by existing law: Provided further, That, based on the temporary increase of enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps herein authorized, the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, is authorized, in his discretion, temporarily to appoint not exceeding four captains and seven commanders in the Navy selected for promotion under provisions of existing law; and three brigadier generals, twelve colonels, and twelve lieutenant colonels in the Marine Corps; said temporary appointments shall continue in force only until otherwise directed by the President or until Congress shall amend or repeal the same and not later than six months after the termination of the present war.

Sec. 5. That the additional temporary officers authorized in the various grades and ranks of the Navy and Marine Corps in accordance with the next preceding section may be temporarily appointed to serve in the grades or ranks to which appointed or promoted by the temporary advancement of officers holding permanent and probationary commissions, by temporary appointment of commissioned warrant officers, warrant chaplains, and acting chaplains; and that the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, is authorized to appoint, in his discretion, not exceeding four captains and seven commanders in the Navy selected for promotion under provisions of existing law; and three brigadier generals, twelve colonels, and twelve lieutenant colonels in the Marine Corps; said temporary appointments shall continue in force only until otherwise directed by the President or until Congress shall amend or repeal the same and not later than six months after the termination of the present war. That, in making appointments authorized herein the minimum age shall be fifty years for enlisted men, to be assigned to the rank of warrant officer, and for candidates for assistant surgeon, non-commissioned officers of the Marine Corps to commissioned rank, members of the Marine Corps branch of the Naval Militia and National Naval Volunteers, Marine Corps Reserve, and civilians specially qualified to commissioned rank, and warrant officers of the active list of the Marine Corps appointed to commissioned rank, and temporary chaplains and acting chaplains: Provided further, That graduates of the Naval Academy and warrant officers duly commissioned in the Navy or Marine Corps in accordance with existing law shall not, by virtue of this Act, be required to receive temporary appointments; and the class of midshipmen graduated from the Naval Academy on March 29, 1917, and the class to be graduated hereby, may be commissioned effective on graduation: Provided further, That temporary appointments warrant officers of the Navy may be made by the Secretary of the Navy: Provided further, That temporary appointments as chief warrant officers may be made by the President with the consent of the Senate: Provided further, That lieutenants (junior grade) and ensigns may be considered eligible for temporary promotions to the grades of lieutenant and lieutenant (junior grade), respectively, without regard to length of service in grade.

#### OTHER NEW LEGISLATION IN THE BILL.

**Loss of Pay Account of Misconduct.**—Absence from duty on account of sickness, disease or injury resulting to an officer or enlisted man from his own misconduct is to be penalized by loss of pay.

**Dropping Officers from Rolls.**—An officer of Navy or Marines absent from duty without leave for a period of three months or more may be dropped from the rolls by the President.

**Promotion on Retired List.**—In time of war or national emergency, any commissioned or warrant officer of the Navy or Marine Corps or Coast Guard on the retired list ordered to active duty, shall be entitled to promotion on the retired list not above lieutenant commander in the Navy, major in the Marine Corps or captain in the Coast Guard.

**Aviators' Allowances.**—Officers and men detailed to Aviation Service shall in no case receive increased allowances. This provision does not take away the increased pay of aviators, but does take away increased allowances.

**Naval Academy Midshipmen.**—The age limit for candidates for admission to the Naval Academy to be between sixteen and twenty years on July 1 of the calendar year in which they enter. This does not affect candidates for entrance in 1918.

The President may in his discretion reduce the course of instruction at the Naval Academy until Aug. 1, 1921, from four years to three years.

**Gun Pointers' Pay.**—Any enlisted man of the Navy or Marine Corps who qualifies as gun pointer or gun captain shall be allowed such increased pay as may now or hereafter be provided for gun pointers or gun captains.

**Disposal of Personal Effects.**—At the present time, the effects of a deceased person in the Navy or Marine Corps whose next of kin cannot be found, are placed in a sealed package in the Navy Department or Marine Corps headquarters, as the case may be. A provision is inserted in this bill to provide for the sale of these effects at expiration of two years after diligent search has been made for deceased's next of kin, proceeds of such sale to be credited to the Navy Pension Fund, and payable to next of kin if later ascertained.

**Mail Clerks.**—Enlisted men may be designated for duty as mail clerks and assistant mail clerks at stations ashore under the jurisdiction of the Navy Department.

**Commutation of Quarters.**—The Secretary of the Navy may determine where and when there are no public quarters available for persons in the Navy and Marine Corps in order to determine whether or not such persons are entitled to commutation.

**Fireman Pay.**—The act granting increase of thirty-three cents per day to seamen and landsmen in the Navy while serving as firemen is amended to apply also to the Marines.

**Paying for Ideas.**—The Secretary of the Navy may pay a cash reward to civilian employees of the Navy or other persons in civil life for a suggestion which results in improved methods or economy.

**Paymaster Hovey-King.**—Authority is given to the Comptroller to waive the limit of one year in considering the appeal of Paymaster Alvin Hovey-King from certain settlements by the Auditor.

**Higher Pay for Retired Chief Warrant Officers on Active Duty.**—The pay of retired chief warrant officers who have been on the active list since Aug. 29, 1916, and whose service is equal to six years shall be that received by a lieutenant, junior grade; and the pay of retired chief warrant officers who have been on the active list since Aug. 29, 1916, and whose service is equal to twelve years shall be the same as that of a lieutenant. Retired warrant officers who have or may hereafter perform active duty and whose service equals twelve years shall receive the pay and allowances of a lieutenant, junior grade; and retired warrant officers who have or may hereafter perform active duty and whose service equals eighteen years receive the pay and allowances of a lieutenant.

**Correcting an Injustice.**—Sergt. Gilbert E. Frazier, of the Marine Corps, was retired Jan. 7, 1917, after over thirty years' service, and was recalled to active service on the declaration of war. At time of his retirement he was receiving pay of sixth enlistment period. His commanding officer wished to promote Sergeant Frazier, but the Navy Department held that this promotion could not take place unless Sergeant Frazier was retired and re-enlisted as a private on the active list and then promoted. Thereupon Sergeant Frazier allowed himself to be discharged and re-enlisted as a private on May 27, 1917. The Comptroller now holds that the pay

of Sergeant Frazier is that of his first enlistment rather than his sixth, as he did not re-enlist on the active list within three months from the date of his retirement. A provision is inserted to allow Sergeant Frazier the pay and benefits to which the committee feels he is entitled, that is, "the same continuous service pay and the benefits of such rank to which he may have been appointed upon re-enlistment, as if his service had been continuous, and any difference in pay from the date of re-enlistment shall be credited to his account."

**Land Transfer.**—The bill transfers a small parcel of land at St. Joseph, Mich., from jurisdiction of the Department of Commerce to the Navy Department, about 1.72 acres, now being used by the Navy Department.

**National Naval Volunteers into Naval Reserve Force.**—The bill to incorporate the N.N.V. into the N.R.F. as printed in our issue of March 16, page 1087, is carried as a part of the Appropriation bill as reported.

**The Medical and Dental Reserves.**—A provision is also inserted transferring the Medical Reserve Corps and Dental Reserve Corps into the Naval Reserve Force.

**More Money for Aviation.**—The aviation needs of the Navy receive by this bill \$188,042,969, over three times the amount appropriated for this purpose during the fiscal year 1918.

**Charleston to Have a Drydock.**—An additional drydock being considered necessary on the Atlantic coast, south of Hatteras, the committee recommends the construction of a large drydock at Charleston, S.C., the limit of cost to be \$4,000,000, and for that purpose \$1,150,000 is carried in this bill. The committee also recommends the dredging of the basin at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C., and of a channel from the navy yard to deep water to a depth of forty feet and 1,000 feet wide, limit of cost to be \$5,000,000, and an appropriation for this purpose of \$1,000,000 is recommended.

**Land for Navy Uses.**—To acquire additional land in the vicinity of the naval magazine, Fort Mifflin, Pa., Lake Denmark, N.J., and in the vicinity of the torpedo station at Newport, R.I., for increasing ordnance facilities. Also to acquire all of the remaining portion of Paris Island, S.C., for enlargement of the Marine recruiting station, and for this purpose a lump-sum appropriation of \$628,000 is recommended. The President is authorized and empowered to take over for the United States possession of and title to all parcels of land which are recommended in this bill, prices to be fixed in the usual authorized manner.

#### THE BUILDING PROGRAM.

The committee does not recommend appropriations sufficient to carry out at once the prosecution of the entire three-year program authorized in the Act of Aug. 29, 1916, but directs that "of the vessels authorized in the Act of Aug. 29, 1917, the construction of the remaining vessels the construction of which have not heretofore specifically been directed to be begun shall be begun as soon as practicable." The Secretary of the Navy states that he has sufficient money on hand to begin the construction of these vessels as soon as the shipbuilding facilities of the country will permit.

The committee explains that of the vessels authorized by the Act of Aug. 29, 1916, an appropriation has been made to begin construction of all except three battleships, one battle cruiser, three scouts, fifteen destroyers, nine fleet submarines, ten coast submarines, two fuel ships, one repair ship, one transport, one destroyer tender, one ammunition ship, and one gunboat. In view of the fact that most of these vessels cannot be constructed in time to be of use to the fleet in the present war, the Navy Department did not recommend that they be appropriated for this year. It is the purpose of the Navy Department to use the shipbuilding facilities of the country for the construction of vessels which can be constructed in time to be of use in the present war, and to postpone the construction of those vessels which cannot be constructed in time to be used in the present war.

The deficiency bill of Oct. 6, 1917, authorized expenditure of \$350,000,000 for construction of torpedoboot destroyers, and for that purpose appropriated \$225,000,000. The balance of \$125,000,000 is recommended to be appropriated in this bill.

The emergency fund, which is expended in the discretion of the President for speeding up munitions and naval construction, and which received \$115,000,000 in last year's Naval Act and \$100,000,000 through a deficiency act in October, receives an additional \$100,000,000 in the new bill.

The total amount for increase of the Navy last year was \$399,762,323. The total amount recommended in this bill is \$184,397,000. Of the amount appropriated last year, \$225,000,000 of the \$350,000,000 authorized for destroyers was carried in the deficiency bill of Oct. 6, 1917, leaving a balance of \$125,000,000, which is carried in this bill. This bill carries an appropriation of \$32,397,000 on account of submarine torpedoboots heretofore authorized, and a provision is inserted increasing the limit of cost of these submarine torpedoboots by \$25,000 each. An appropriation of \$20,000,000 is carried in this bill toward the armor and armament for vessels heretofore authorized. An appropriation of \$7,000,000 is carried in this bill on account of ammunition for vessels heretofore authorized.

#### TO PERMIT FOREIGN DECORATIONS.

A resolution was introduced in the Senate on March 26 by Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, to permit American soldiers and sailors to accept decorations from the Allied governments. The resolution was introduced at the request of Assistant Secretary of War Crowell, Acting Secretary of War, on the recommendation of General Pershing, who suggested that the United States in turn might bestow honors on soldiers of the Allied armies. As introduced the resolution reads:

"Resolved by the Senate, that any and all members of the military and naval forces in the United States forces in the present war be permitted to accept from the government of any of the countries engaged in the prosecution of the war such decorations when tendered as are conferred by such government upon a member of its own military and naval forces; and the consent of Congress required therefor under the Constitution is hereby expressly granted."

In his letter of transmittal Secretary Crowell said: "This resolution has been prepared as the result of a recommendation from General Pershing, whom I quote: 'Service of our troops with France has already resulted in a number of cases of individual gallantry. Some of these have been rewarded by citations in orders by France and award of Croix de Guerre which our soldiers are unable to accept officially. Such recognition is a very powerful incentive to gallantry in action. Number of our men won Croix de Guerre in previous service under



French and not permitted to wear them since entering the Army. Both French and British governments would permit their troops to wear campaign badges and would accept our decorations. No good reason why we should not be empowered to bestow decorations on French and British entitled to them, especially when serving alongside our troops, and we should accept theirs. Decorations carefully bestowed would contribute to good feeling and closer relations with our Allies.

"The War Department believes that the action recommended would have a very beneficial effect in promoting cordial relations between our forces and those of our Allies. It is hoped your committee will be able to give early and favorable consideration to this matter."

#### GENERAL WOOD BEFORE SENATE COMMITTEE.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., appeared before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs on March 25 to give the Senators information as to conditions in Europe regarding the American Expeditionary Forces and of the responsibility of the United States toward our Allies. Although the session was an executive one a general summary of General Wood's testimony became public. According to this report he told the committee that France and Great Britain were disappointed at the slowness of America in her war preparations, having believed that the United States, once in the conflict, would show much greater force. The allied nations, he said, had counted upon America for ample tonnage to make up for the submarine losses, and the failure to supply it had upset their calculations. What America must do, General Wood declared, if she is to be of tangible help to the Allies, is to get anywhere from 2,000,000 to 2,500,000 men in France as soon as it can be done. If there is available tonnage, enough men ought to be landed in France by the end of the year to swell America's forces to at least 2,000,000, he said.

General Wood advocated having 5,000,000 men in training. There should be no hesitancy, he said, in calling out sufficient men immediately to reach that aggregate. The necessity for greatly augmented forces of Americans in the field in France, the General said, will grow until the war is won. He expressed high admiration for the National Army and urged transporting it to France as fast as possible, whatever training is lacking to be given behind the French lines. The American soldier's training can profitably be rounded out on the other side, he told the committee.

General Wood told the committee that not one American airplane was in use by the American forces in France. America has been supplying machines to England, but has not shipped any to her own men. The Germans have the ascendancy in the air over the American sector, the General said, the Americans being entirely dependent upon what machines the French are able to give them. The French flyers on both sides of the American sector have been protecting the American front against enemy airmen, the General said, but at times they are too busy elsewhere to afford adequate protection, with the result that the German airplanes have absolute freedom. At times he said the Germans flew so low that the Americans were able to fire at them with revolvers. He urged that America rush the work of building airplanes as one of the most essential features of its part in the war. He spoke of 1,000 American airmen being with the American forces, but with no machines of American make to fly. In reply to questions put to him by the committee, General Wood said the new Liberty motor was regarded by experts in France as unsuited to combat machines. Its utility, the experts believe, according to the General, will be confined chiefly to machines used in bombing. He urged that parts of airplanes be shipped to France and airplanes made there.

General Wood declared that, although there were no American heavy guns or shells of any character to supply the American forces in France, the French and British were able to make up the deficiency. While advising that America ship guns and munitions to France, he said that no handicap would result to the American troops so long as France and Britain could keep up the supply and they were able to do it indefinitely. With a much greater American Army in France, entailing increased demands for guns and ammunition, the General said, America would be called upon to furnish an appreciable part of her own ordnance. But for the immediate Army and for the number of men apt to be in France in the next few months there are plenty French and British guns and shells.

General Wood referred to the morale of the American troops as superb. The men have quickly adapted themselves to their new environment, he said, and make superior soldiers. They compare most favorably with the veteran French and British fighters.

In commenting upon the disappointment of the French and British over America's lack of preparedness, General Wood explained that they had thought America, with her vast resources, would give a powerful impetus to the Allied fighting machine. America had been depended upon not only for ships, but airplanes, while it was believed that if men were needed they would be forthcoming. The Allies were surprised, he said, that it took the United States so long to get into her fighting stride.

General Wood gave confidential data bearing upon the necessity for ships and men. Asked by a member of the committee if he favored compulsory training for Americans between the ages of nineteen and twenty-one, the General replied that it seemed "sound." Men, ships and artillery in the order named, the General is said to have stated, are the principal military needs of the Allies from America. In urging the necessity for more ships, General Wood criticized the present shipping arrangements, and said he had suggested to the War Department that fast and slow ships be segregated in the convoys, so that fast ships would not be held back by the slower vessels.

The breakdown of Russia has greatly improved the morale of the German army and the German people, General Wood said. He added that America should pay more attention to the Italian situation, and suggested that Americans of Italian origin be sent to Italy to combat the German propaganda, which has been active in that country. Strengthening of the General Staff also was urged by General Wood. So many former experts on the General Staff, he said, have gone to France that, while General Pershing has a splendid staff, that in the War Department has been depleted and should be built up for advisory purposes.

"I was much impressed," writes a civilian correspondent, "by a letter in your issue of March 16 signed 'First Lieutenant, Regular Army,' setting forth the necessity and reasonableness of an advance in pay to the junior

officers of the Army. It seems to me that these young men, in all fairness, are entitled to commutation of quarters and an increase of about forty per cent. in pay. I have sent a copy of the letter to the Representative in Congress from my district bespeaking his good offices with respect to the suggestions set forth by 'First Lieutenant' and hope that others will do likewise."

#### GENERAL CRONKHITE ON WAR SITUATION.

Major Gen. Adelbert Cronkhite, N.A., commanding the 80th Division at Camp Lee, Va., was asked a few days before the great German drive began if he considered it possible for the Germans to break through the Allied lines. He replied that it was entirely possible for them to break through in what he termed "local areas," but he added that "barring the miraculous and the totally unexpected, there is no chance of a German victory on the western front." He continued a discussion of military conditions abroad in a statement appearing in the latest issue of the *The Bayonet*, the paper issued by the men at Camp Lee, the editor of which is Lieut. Herbert S. Richland, of the divisional staff. General Cronkhite said in part:

"We have practically unlimited resources in men, resources not possessed by the other active allies. We could readily train and send over 100,000 men every month for an almost endless number of years to come. If Germany can build up the subjugated territories and induce the new millions that conquest added to her population to fight, she, too, has practically unlimited resources in man power. To be sure, it remains to be seen if she can utilize the subjugated races to the best military advantage, but we will not be wise in basing our future calculations on her failure. Our plain and simple duty is to get our forces ready, the more and the faster the better; get them on the battlefield and in action before the new forces of Germany are available. That would seem so reasonable that even a child could figure it out.

"If we go at it half-heartedly now, doing a half-way job, we are strengthening the Hun and prolonging the war. The war will be long enough as it is. If America is still half asleep something ought to wake her up. She is sending her armies to France to fight to keep the Hun from coming to America. There is not the slightest doubt in the world of it. If we are beaten in France the next battlefields will be in the United States."

The general was asked if he thought there was any real danger of our armies in France being destroyed by the enemy. "Anything is possible in war," he replied. "I should say, however, that, barring the miraculous and the totally unexpected, there is no chance of a German victory on the western front. But, mind you, it means fighting, and real fighting. The men at the front must feel that all America is back of them. If they get it into their heads that a good many of the people at home are slackers and profiteers and not patriotically concerned in the war—well, you can't expect them to put up the best fight there is in them. Our people at home—every man, woman and child—must back the war. It's their job to make the men on the battle fronts know that they—everybody in America—are with the soldiers; that they're all on the side lines, cheering and rooting and pulling. If they'll keep shouting, 'Go to it, my boy; keep it up; you can whip him!' this American Sammy of ours will go over the top so hard that Fritz won't know what hit him."

A glowing tribute to the British and French was paid by General Cronkhite. "I doubt if in this country we fully appreciate what the British soldiery did in the early stages of the war," he said. "History has never recorded anything to excel it in pure heroism. If the little British army hadn't refused to fight by the book, the Germans would have got to Paris or any other place they desired. If the British had not made this sacrifice we would be fighting the Germans to-day on our own soil. Probably the German flag would be flying over New York and Washington and Richmond. Never lose sight of that fact. We are not fighting England's war. It's our own war. Our French allies have been fighting with the same fine heroism as the British. The Frenchman makes a wonderful soldier. There are no better fighters in the world. After all the hardships of the three and more years that the German armies have been entrenched on French soil the morale of the French armies and people is a thing of wonder."

Of conditions affecting the American Expeditionary Forces General Cronkhite said: "The sector now occupied by American forces at the present time is not very extensive, but more men are being sent to the front as soon as they have completed their training. There are sufficient airplanes at the front occupied by the American troops. These machines are piloted by American and French pilots. The front now being held by the American troops is sufficiently patrolled, but it could be more efficiently patrolled. More machines are needed to secure control of the air. When we have done that we will have accomplished a very large portion of the duty which tends most to destroy the efficiency of the enemy. The field pieces now being used by our artillery are French guns, but they are manned by Americans."

#### NAVAL RESERVE CONFIRMATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

This is to call attention to an injustice to the Naval Reserve Force which can be remedied quickly by a little legislation if the members thereof will co-operate to obtain it. The law creating the Naval Reserves provides that at the end of three months of active service in any grade an officer shall be examined for confirmation of his appointment, and at his successful passing of such examination he shall be entitled to receive an annual retainer fee, which, for his first enrollment, amounts to two months' base pay of his grade and increases thereafter.

Like many other officers of the Reserve Force, I have applied to take the examination for confirmation, and like them I have been refused permission on the ground that officers of suitable rank could not be spared to conduct the examination. I have been told officially that no examinations for confirmation will be held until after the end of the war. The Navy Department is unquestionably right in its stand. The examining officers cannot be spared from necessary war work. Nevertheless, the present law gives us a right to qualify for our retainer pay. As the situation is now, we are being penalized for war service, actually receiving less pay than if we were serving in times of peace. I do not wish to

profiteer, but neither do I enjoy being soaked for my patriotism.

This situation would be remedied by a law providing for automatic confirmation at the end of three months' satisfactory war service. To my mind the continuance of a Reserve officer on duty in his grade is the final test of what his superiors think of his fitness. My own record has been sufficiently good to win promotion for me since the war, but I cannot obtain an examination. I believe the Navy Department must recognize the situation, and that such a law would win its approval. Certainly if each Reserve officer interested will sit down and write the circumstances to each Congressman and Senator from his State such a bill will be introduced and passed.

RESERVE.

#### THE NEW ENFIELD AT CAMP JACKSON.

Camp Jackson, S.C., March 21, 1918.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The article of Brig. Gen. R. C. Van Vliet, appearing in the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* of March 16, 1918, has tempted me to write of the performance of the new Enfield rifle in the hands of the men of the 81st Division, N.A., at Camp Jackson, S.C. The men of this division, as are those of all National Army divisions, are new to the Service and have had no previous experience with a military rifle. The result given below shows that the men were well and thoroughly instructed in preliminary drills and preparation for range practice. One Infantry regiment, of which 626 men fired the course, had thirty-five men qualify for table five—mid range practice.

Owing to the depleted strength of this division not more than 5,000 men have fired the prescribed course, and of these ninety-eight men made twenty-five or more hits in table four making them eligible to fire at 500 and 600 yards.

Upon completion of the firing of Special Course C by all men available an inter-regimental competition was held with the following result:

I. Inter-regimental rifle competition held at Camp Jackson, S.C., Feb. 23, 1918.

One team of sixteen (16) enlisted men from each of the following regiments took part in the competition: 306th Engineers, 321st, 322d, 323d, 324th and 371st Infantry. Table A, Special Course C (Appendix II, C.S.A.F.M. No. 19, War Dept., 1917) was fired.

The following is the record of scores made by the regimental teams stated in the order of relative standing. The numbers given under the headings are hits made. In addition the score is given of the soldier who made the best record in each regimental team:

	100	200	300	Total
	yds.	yds.	yds.	
1. 322d Inf., Col. Richardson, . . . . .	204	122	89	415
Highest individual score, Pvt. J. F. Ramsey, Co. G, from Portland, Tenn. . . . .	15	9	8	32
2. 324th Inf., Col. G. W. Moser, . . . . .	155	122	81	358
Highest individual score, Corp. N. E. Marcum, Co. I, from Burnside, Ky., . . . . .	13	10	8	31
3. 323d Inf., Col. Marquardt, . . . . .	157	126	72	355
Highest individual score, Corp. G. H. Longren, Co. H, from Orangeburg, S.C., . . . . .	11	10	5	26
4. 306th Engrs., Col. Hamilton, . . . . .	141	129	76	346
Highest individual score, Pvt. N. Hain, Co. A, from Rockford, Ky., . . . . .	14	10	7	31
5. 321st Inf., Col. Shuttleworth, . . . . .	143	111	61	315
Highest individual score, Pvt. D. Pannington, Co. M, Grassy Creek, N.C., . . . . .	14	6	6	26
6. 371st Inf. (colored), Col. Miles, . . . . .	128	96	68	292
Highest individual score, Sergt. H. Wines, Co. F, from Florence, S.C., . . . . .	12	9	7	28

II. The composition of the 322d Infantry team, the winners of the division match was as follows:

322d Infantry—Team captain, Major C. H. Muller, Inf., N.A.				
	100	200	300	Total
	yds.	yds.	yds.	
Pvt. J. F. Ramsey, Co. G, Portland, Tenn. . . . .	15	9	8	32
Corp. J. B. Godwin, Co. M, Kenly, N.C., . . . . .	12	10	8	30
Sgt. S. L. Jones, E. Fugate Springs, N.C., . . . . .	12	10	8	30
Sgt. W. G. Upchurch, Co. N, Apex, N.C., . . . . .	14	9	6	29
Corp. M. A. Grant, Co. A, Lasker, N.C., . . . . .	13	9	7	29
Pvt. S. Blankenship, K. Taylorsville, N.C., . . . . .	13	9	7	29
Pvt. W. R. Lynch, Co. A, Selma, N.C., . . . . .	14	10	4	28
Pvt. S. S. Hinson, Co. F, Linden, Tenn., . . . . .	15	8	4	27
Pvt. L. Clifford, Co. F, Allen Creek, Tenn., . . . . .	12	9	5	26
Sgt. E. N. Peares, I. Youngsville, N.C., . . . . .	13	7	5	25
Pvt. W. M. Fries, Co. L, Council, N.C., . . . . .	14	5	5	24
Bugler W. Nordan, Co. D, Burnsville, N.C., . . . . .	13	5	6	24
Corp. S. E. Brown, F. Macleesfield, N.C., . . . . .	10	5	9	24
Pvt. W. L. Ballard, M. Kernersville, N.C., . . . . .	12	6	2	20
Pvt. W. H. Powell, Co. I, Hallsboro, N.C., . . . . .	10	6	4	20
Pvt. J. L. Penny, Co. C, Hallsboro, N.C., . . . . .	12	5	1	18
	204	122	89	415

It is noted that the winning team made an average of 25 15-16 hits per man, which is considered exceptionally good under competitive conditions for men of only a few months' service.

This good work shows also the excellent shooting qualities of the U.S. rifle, model 1917 (modified Enfield) which was the arm used in the competition.

W. L. LUHN, Lieut. Col., Inf., N.A.,

Range Officer.

#### MEN FROM FIRST AND SECOND CAMPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In December I read a letter published by you from a second lieutenant in the Reserve Corps who was commissioned at the first training camp. He complained of the fact that some of the graduates of the second camp, although having three months' less training, were commissioned as first lieutenants, and even captains, in the O.R.C., and thus ranked the second lieutenants from the first camp. I was minded to state my views when I read the article, but as the second camp men had only reported for duty Dec. 15, it occurred to me that it would be better to wait a reasonable time and see how the second camp men panned out. I got my commission as second lieutenant in the first camp at Plattsburg and had no experience prior to May, 1917.

In fairness to all concerned, I think I ought to say that I have no quarrel with the judgment of the Regular Army officers in making their selections. I observed the first camp men while training with them, and I have observed the graduates of the second camp for well over three months now while working with them in a cantonment of the National Army. I am well content with the rating the officers gave me. Although I am ambitious to be promoted, I really think that the men from the second camp far outclass the men from the first. They are older men, have better military bearing and judgment, and in my division they are making infinitely better ex-



entives than the first camp men. I am not giving only my own random opinions. I have heard a number of the first camp lieutenants (when we were grouped together and could discuss the matter confidentially) say the same thing. Some said it more grudgingly than others, but most of them, although thinking as I do, thought it wiser never to admit in public our conclusions. I have enough of the old-fashioned American fair-play in me to feel that a sentiment of this kind, if entertained, should be expressed.

L. T. W.

## PROGRESS OF THE WAR IN EUROPE.

(Summarized from reports March 22-28.)

### THE WESTERN FRONT.

#### Germany's 1918 Offensive Has Initial Success.

The most powerful and daring offensive undertaken by Germany since 1914 is now in progress upon a front of nearly fifty miles in northern France, between Arras and the Oise River, and has started off with an initial success, fully as great as was to be expected as the result of so great an effort. As matters stood at the end of the first eight days of fighting, the enemy had mastered, with much greater speed and ease than had been hoped, the British line of trench defenses over the entire front of attack, and had driven the defenders back over a space varying from a few miles in width at the northern extremity to about twenty-four miles at the southern end. The 3d and 4th British armies have extricated their forces only by a retreat that, measured by the density of the concentrations and the constricted nature of the operations, was both rapid and costly. They have reached the approximate line of trenches held before the Somme offensive of 1917, however, with the bulk of their personnel and probably the greater part of their artillery. The main force of British reserves has yet to enter the action, and a new phase of campaign is therefore imminent. With the aid of the French, who have taken over the southernmost quarter of the broken front, the peril of a gap, opened up between the British and the Oise River, the Germans' coveted route to Paris, has, for the moment, been removed. The British line on the 1916 front is being organized to withstand a continuation of the German advance westward and the French on the Oise are strengthening the forces in the sector on the north bank of the river, but whether the enemy will make his endeavor to press his advantage in either of these directions or will next strike elsewhere remains to be seen.

In endeavoring to piece together a systematic summary of the action commencing with March 21, from the necessarily fragmentary official accounts of both sides, we find that the offensive has passed through the following phases: On March 21, a preparatory cannonade of a few hours' duration; following this, a set of assaults upon both faces of the British salient opposite Cambrai; next, and before the conclusion of the assaults in the Cambrai region, an attack against the British line west and south of St. Quentin, accompanied by a crossing of the Oise still farther south, at La Fère; the ensuing rupture of the British entrenched front on the line attacked and the retirement of the British to the Arras-Bapaume-Comblès-Péronne-River Somme-Ham-Chauny line on March 22 and 23 with the German pursuit and the incidental delaying actions; in turn, and very promptly, follows the collapse of the southern half of this line from Péronne to the river on March 23; on March 24 and 25 the similar but more gradual collapse of the northern half of the line; on the same days the French arrival in line on the north bank of the river in the area of Noyon and their delaying actions and counter-attacks; last comes the withdrawal of the British to the line of Albert, Bray and Beaumont Hamel, with the flagging of the enemy pursuit.

Of these phases the most remarkable perhaps is that of the attack in the Cambrai area, where the enemy made a bold and remarkably successful resort to the dense storming tactics that had hitherto proved enormously costly and invariably disappointing whenever employed for purposes of rupture by either side upon the entrenched western front. The similar attack in the St. Quentin region had an even more rapid and complete success. So much so as to suggest that the Oise end of the front involved may have been left insufficiently guarded through some erroneous belief that the offensive was not likely to strike there. The phase marked by the abandonment of the Bapaume-Péronne-Ham-Chauny line was perhaps at the moment the most disturbing to the Allied observers, marking as it did the temporary lowering of the British defensive power. The entrance of the French in the gap on the Oise, carried out with their characteristic promptness and vigor was, on the other hand, a reassuring symptom and a promise of coming renewal of the defense, as well as an all important step meeting a grave emergency.

How the original German assaults were organized the statements from Berlin have not yet fully revealed. They were carried out in accordance with the well-known Prussian military principle that the most violent, ruthless and sudden method of assaults in major operations is, if successful, the least costly. The result would seem to have confirmed the truth of the principle. Instead of an artillery preparation of days or even weeks, such as the British repeatedly employed in their offensive of 1917, the artillery phase was compressed to a few hours' duration. Extraordinarily great and dense masses of infantry were immediately thereafter sent forward in broad daylight, offering ideal targets, according to the British testimony, and suffering the inevitable losses that such a proceeding must involve. The result nevertheless was that the British positions in the Cambrai salient were everywhere seriously compromised by the end of the first day of the attack, and overwhelmed, with the loss of all the trench systems on the second. The loss of the positions marked by the villages of Fontaines-lez-Croisilles, Vaulx-Vraucourt and Mordres on the northern face and of Gouzeaucourt, Hendicourt and Villers-Paon on the southern face was particularly menacing to the defenders, and caused them to fall back hastily on Bapaume, in order to avoid being surrounded by the pinching off of the salient at its base.

While the defense had offered a strong resistance in this northern area of attack, where a blow had apparently been expected, it ceded ground with far less stubbornness in the St. Quentin-La Fère area to the south. Here no such sanguinary contests as in the other field were reported by either side. The British facing St. Quentin on the southwest were driven back almost as in open fighting. A bold enterprise, the crossing of the Oise from La Fère, increased their discomfiture. The line from St. Quentin to La Fère was soon in rapid retreat, and made no stand of importance from then on. Instead, the de-

fense fell backward on Ham, and passing through that town on its way westward, left the place to fall into the pursuer's hands on March 23. Between Ham and the river, which takes a southwestward course of some sixty-five miles toward Paris, was thus created the dangerous gap of opening the way for the moment to the French capital. The farther the British fell back westward, the wider this gap was bound to become.

Out of the destruction and confusion caused by the storming of the British trench front in the two areas, several enemy army groups emerged, still intact or, at least, in condition to drive home the pursuit. North of Bapaume in the neighborhood of Monchy and Croisilles that commanded by Gen. Otto von Below immediately commenced an advance southwestward, designed to cut off Bapaume by a flanking movement. Moving in this fashion von Below apparently exposed his right flank to the British south of Arras, but was not attacked. He forced his way on March 23 and 24 into Ervillers and Achiet le Grand, hastening the withdrawal of the British from Bapaume on the 24th. On March 25 he pressed on southwestward to Irlès and the Ancère brook, forming a junction with another army group that had pressed in from the southerly direction.

This group was that of von der Marwitz, which had started its pursuit from the southern base of the salient and followed a westerly direction, flanking Bapaume on the south. Fighting the British rear guards at Ypres and Sailly, it had advanced to the Ancère brook, écheloned well in advance of the pursuing forces next and farther south. These latter, belonging apparently to a separate group had some fighting to do with the defenders in the region of Vermand and Roisel, where the front, untouched by the original assaults, was maintained long enough to facilitate the retreat in this quarter. In this area were engaged divisions brought from the German Crown Prince's command farther east along the French front.

Between St. Quentin and the Oise the chief part in the pursuit was played by the army group under General von Hutier. His troops, after passing through Ham on March 23 reached Nesle on the following day, fought a successful action farther west at Etalou, and occupied Roye on March 26. At the extreme south, however, they met with serious obstruction from the leading units of the French force moved from south of the river.

The French intervention in the operations north of the Oise had commenced on March 23. Infantry and cannon were moved to the north bank between Noyon and Chauny. Until March 25 they covered Noyon, permitting others of their number to move rapidly northward via Noyon, as far as Etalou, where they helped check the pursuit. These troops held the enemy back before Roye, likewise, until Noyon had been abandoned. On the morning of March 27 the French force, according to Paris, held a line running through L'Echelle, St. Aurin and Beuvraignes, north of Lassigny, to a point on the river immediately west of Noyon. The enemy in this part of the field developed renewed activity in this portion of the field on March 27. A rapid fighting advance carried him about ten miles westward from Roye, in twenty-four hours. Reaching Montdidier they attacked the place with great fury, apparently determined to break the contact between French and British, if possible, at this point. The French after another delaying action withdrew the defending troops westward. Then taking this direction rather than the southward seemed to indicate that the gap sought by the enemy had not yet been forced.

After a day or less of lull in their efforts, the two army groups of von Below and von der Marwitz moved anew on March 26 and 27, with Albert and the adjacent parts of the old 1916 trench line along the south of the Ancère brook for their immediate objective. Albert and the line south of it including the positions around Bray fell on the 27th. North of Albert the line as far south as Beaumont-Hamel was still holding out under continued attacks, according to a British statement of March 28.

The loss of Albert, as the point where the axial line of the advance westward crossed the battle line, raised the menace of a thrust from Albert westward fourteen miles farther, down the Semme River to Amiens, one of the chief British rear base points and an essential connecting link between the portions of front to the north and south. The defense of Amiens indeed became an issue only less important and immediate than that of the Oise route to Paris. Up to the receipt of day reports on March 28, no large Allied counter-moves in the battle area had been started.

As to the forces employed by the enemy in the operations since March 21, and the losses he incurred, estimates are vague and widely separated, and ground for speculation is lacking. According to one London dispatch ninety-seven enemy divisions in all were accounted for as engaged; another spoke of fifty. The losses were put at 100,000 or upward, but the basis for the calculations was not explained, and the temptation to exaggeration in figures prepared under such circumstances must be borne in mind. The brevity of the deciding engagements and the large effective and vigorous movements of the enemy in the period immediately following suggest the probability that his losses were not unduly great in proportion to the number of men employed in the operations taken as a whole. The case was the opposite to that at Verdun in 1916, where the enemy struggled for months unavailingly to obtain a decision and suffered heavy and continual losses. The losses of the British, according to Berlin, exceeded 45,000 captives and 600 cannon. No figures as to their other casualties are yet available.

The statements issued March 27 revealed a slackening of the enemy's pressure. Such a development was due in view of the extraordinary efforts made during eight days, and the necessary exhaustion of munitions and food supplies by forces that had advanced a considerable distance beyond their supply sources. The fact that the retiring British had reached a sound defensive line without losses greatly in excess of those suffered in the earlier phase of the retirement was a favorable element in the situation. The possibility that the enemy might require considerable time to prepare a new blow worked in favor of the Allies who might hope to use the respite to at least equal advantage.

#### Outside the Area of the Offensive.

Elsewhere on the western front the activity was slight. Near Lens the Canadians directed a heavy gas wave from projector against their opponents, but did not assault. Reims was heavily bombarded, and the Germans made numerous local attacks on divers points in the French front, designed apparently to keep the line occupied and deter the French from withdrawing troops to employ in the main area.

An enemy device for casting shells into Paris from the neighborhood of the St. Gobain forest, more than seventy miles distant, began operations on March 23, and continued daily thereafter. The range is unprecedented, but the damage done by the shells is reported as too trifling to have immediate military importance. Many theories

have been published as to the nature of the gun, but its actual principle has not been revealed.

#### Operations of the United States Forces.

Two regiments of American railway engineer troops are operating in the area of the German offensive, in collaboration with the British, according to Major General March. No account of their activities has yet been published.

A patrol of four Americans entered an enemy listening post on the Lorraine front on the morning of March 23 and took one German prisoner.

Enemy guns shelled points in the rear of the American line for several days in the earlier part of the week. The American Artillery shelled Richcourt and St. Bausant.

#### OTHER FRONTS.

On the Italian front heavier artillery fire and increased minor activities were reported in the opening days of the period under review, but were not followed by any immediate increase in the tenseness of the frontal situation.

In Russian territory, Odessa, according to a Bolshevik report, has been recovered from the Teutons after a battle in which Russian naval forces took part. A dispatch from Moscow mentions the occupation of Nawa by the Germans. This city commands the crossing of the outlet of Peipus Lake into the Gulf of Finland and the coast route of approach to Petrograd.

In Palestine the British by a night attack on March 22 captured a Turkish battery and extended their position along the right bank of the River Jordan.

#### NOTES OF THE WAR.

Major Gen. Peyton C. March, Acting Chief of Staff, made a statement regarding the military situation on the Western front late on the night of March 28. He said: "Whatever may be the present ground held by the Germans, whatever sacrifice the situation must entail, the Allies will see it through and will win." With this he issued a second statement based on dispatches received from General Pershing summarizing the condition at the front up to ten p.m. on March 28. It said: "Fighting is going on around Albert, Rosieres and Noyon. Hostile attacks near Ablieville and Derancourt and Moyenville and Beaumont-Hamel have been repulsed. The battle line extends from Fenchy southwest to Boyes, Hamillcourt, Ablieville and intervening towns down to the outskirts of Noyon, thence along the north bank of the Oise to the original line, where the Germans broke in. Four new German divisions from the Russian frontier have been brought up to reinforce the attacking troops. The four divisions contain about 40,000 men."

The British Admiralty's weekly report for March 27 shows that in the last week twenty-eight merchantmen were sunk, sixteen of the vessels being 1,600 tons or over and twelve under that tonnage by mine or submarine. One fishing vessel was lost. Nineteen merchantmen were unsuccessfully attacked. Arrivals at ports in the United Kingdom numbered 2,471; sailings, 2,488. The French shipping losses for the week ended March 23 by mine or submarine were one merchantman of more than 1,600 tons and five merchantmen under that tonnage. Two vessels were unsuccessfully attacked. Losses of Italian shipping through submarine attack during the week ended March 23 were three steamers of more than 1,500 tons, two sailing vessels of more than 100 tons and three sailing vessels of less than that tonnage. One steamer was unsuccessfully attacked.

A German official account of the fight between German and Allied small sea forces on the French coast off Dunkirk and vicinity on March 21 says: "German torpedo boat forces from Flanders, in three groups, subjected the fortress of Dunkirk and military establishments near Bray Dunes and Depaume to a long bombardment early on March 21. Good effects were secured everywhere. Two large fires were started in an extensive barracks camp near Depaume into which eight hundred shots were fired. The coastal batteries replied with a violent but unsuccessful fire. On the return a fight occurred with some destroyers, which, however, withdrew after being several times hit. The forces which participated in the attack returned without damage or loss. Two of our small outpost vessels had not returned from a cruise west of Ostend and must be considered missing."

Negotiations for the transfer of 150,000 tons of Japanese shipping to the United States have been completed on the basis of two tons of steel plates for one ton of dead-weight ship capacity. This agreement is understood to be a preliminary one, to bridge over the period of negotiations now being conducted by American Ambassador Morris at Tokio for a wider and more permanent understanding. Both nations will sign the agreement shortly.

The Bolshevik organ, Izvestia, of Moscow, on March 27 published an appeal signed by Leon Trotsky calling upon the people to co-operate in the organization of an army to defend the revolution, and announcing the coming publication of a decree for universal obligatory military training. All former officers are to be called to active service in the capacity of instructors, under control of the national commissioners.

The British Admiralty announced March 25 the sinking of a mine sweeping sloop through striking a mine on March 22. Two officers and sixty-four men were lost.

The German transport Frankland struck a mine and sank at Noorland, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Stockholm on March 24. The transport was crowded with soldiers, cannon and munitions and, according to the dispatch, the entire crew, all of the soldiers and Admiral von Meyer were lost.

The German submarine U-48, which sought refuge in the port of Ferrol, Spain, was interned on March 25. Her propellers were unshipped by the port authorities and her guns and munitions were taken out. It is understood that most of the crew of thirty will be interned at Alcala de Henares, seventeen miles northeast of Madrid.

Partly by special trains and partly by the ordinary trains, the Great Western Company, of England, has carried, since the commencement of the war, 5,709,000 officers and men, 563,000 horses and mules, and many thousands of wagons, guns, bicycles and other impedimenta of war. This was traffic originating on the Great Western system alone, and does not include the traffic brought on to the line from other railways. During the same period the company has run 25,261 special trains for the conveyance of troops, coal for the navy, and government stores, ammunition, etc. The company has also supplied 104 engines and over 4,000 wagons for the railways overseas. It is building two ambulance trains for the United States troops in Europe.



## RETIREMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

Chaplain Joseph Clemens, 5th U.S. Field Art., who was retired on March 18, 1918, for disability incident to service, has been on duty in France with the Field Artillery. He was born in England Dec. 9, 1862, and was appointed a chaplain in the Army Feb. 2, 1901. He holds the degree of A.B. '94 and A.M. '97, Dickson College.

## RECENT DEATHS.

Major William Everett Parker, U.S.M.C., retired, died at the naval hospital, Washington, D.C., on March 22, 1918, from a self-inflicted razor wound. Major Parker was born at Newport, R.I., Sept. 18, 1879, and was appointed a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps, Jan. 16, 1904. He served on board the U.S.S. Kentucky, the U.S.S. Prairie, and the U.S.S. New York in the Philippines and in China. He was ordered to the Republic of Haiti in August, 1915, and served on that island until September, 1917, when he returned to the United States. He was retired with the rank of major Feb. 8, 1918, by reason of disability incurred in active service. After retirement he was assigned to active duty in the recruiting district of Pittsburgh, but was relieved on account of ill health, and was ordered to the naval hospital, Washington, D.C., for treatment. Major Parker had been suffering from neurasthenia for a considerable period. He is survived by his wife and daughter who are at present living in Washington, D.C.

Capt. Richard J. Gibbons, Q.M. Corps, husband of Mrs. Maude MacArthur Gibbons and father of Aida V. Gibbons, died at Washington, D.C., on March 12, 1918. The burial was at Fort Rosecrans, Cal.

Capt. George E. Albee, U.S.A., retired, a veteran of the Civil War and the holder of a Congressional medal of honor for gallantry in action, died at his home in Laurel, Md., on March 24, 1918. He was born in New Hampshire on Jan. 27, 1845, and entered the military service as a private in the 1st U.S. Sharpshooters June 25, 1862. He also served as a private in the 3d Battery of Wisconsin, as a second and first lieutenant of the 36th Wisconsin Infantry and as a second lieutenant of the 36th U.S. Colored Infantry. He was appointed a second lieutenant in the 41st Infantry, U.S.A., in July, 1866, and was promoted to first lieutenant in 1867 and was transferred to the 24th Infantry in 1878. He was retired for disability in line of duty in June, 1878, and was advanced to captain on the retired list for Civil War service in 1904. He was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor Jan. 18, 1894, while a lieutenant in the 24th Infantry. He attacked with two men a force of eleven Indians on the Brazos River, Texas, and drove them from the hills and reconnoitered the country beyond. He was awarded the brevet of captain Feb. 27, 1890, for gallantry in action against Indians.

Lieut. Andrew Gordon Olsson, U.S.N., died March 21, 1918, at the Naval Hospital, New London, Conn. He was ill only three days, finally succumbing to pneumonia. Lieutenant Olsson entered the Navy service twenty-seven years ago, and served continuously up to the time of his death. He was born in Stockholm, Sweden, Nov. 28, 1870. Burial at the National Cemetery, Washington, D.C., Wednesday, March 27, 1918. He was a member of Euclid Lodge F. and A.M., Royal Arcanum, and the Army and Navy Union. While stationed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard he took up the study of law, at the Brooklyn Law School, and graduated in June, 1916. It was his intention to practise maritime law upon his retirement from the Navy. He was an active member of the Brooklyn Law Fraternity. He is survived by his widow, Kathryn Lusk Olsson.

Lieut. Jefferson Feigl, Field Art., U.S.A., who was killed in action in France on March 31, was the son of Col. Fred Feigl, editor of the Tammany Times, who lives at the Claridge Hotel, New York city. His mother, Jane Mauldin Feigl is known as the author of several plays, including "Texas," "A Paris Model," and "The Girl Patsy." Lieutenant Feigl was born in New York city twenty-two years ago, and was a fine type of young officer. He prepared for Harvard at the Cutler School and entered the university in 1914. He made a name for himself as a thoroughly likeable and studious young man while in college, and in 1916 won a scholarship. He entered the Plattsburg officers' training camp in 1917, and was appointed a second lieutenant of artillery in the Army of the United States from that camp in the summer of 1917 with eighteen other college men from Plattsburg to go to France for training. Lieutenant Feigl was assigned to the artillery school at Saumur. There he showed such marked adaptability that last December he was offered an instructorship in the French artillery school. He declined this, saying that he preferred to be at the front. He had performed liaison work, and was also attached to the 7th U.S. Artillery.

Lieut. (J.G.) (T) Frank D. Blakely, U.S.N., died March 23, 1918, at his home, 600 West 178th street, New York city, from lobar pneumonia. Lieutenant Blakely was born in Versailles, Ind., Dec. 16, 1876, and after nine years' service as an enlisted man in the Navy, was appointed an acting boatswain in 1905, and on March 29, 1906, was warranted a boatswain and was promoted to chief boatswain in 1911; temporarily appointed an ensign from July 1, 1917; and temporarily appointed a lieutenant (J.G.) from Jan. 1, 1918. On March 11, 1918, he was ordered to duty in connection with the fitting out the U.S.S. Swallow, on which duty he was serving at the time of his death. His wife, Mrs. Polly Blakely, resides at 600 West 178th street, New York city.

Lieut. Charles Clemenshaw, O.R.C., died in New York city, March 27, 1918. Lieutenant Clemenshaw was born in Troy twenty-five years ago and leaves a wife in Philadelphia, Pa. He was in the contracting business there prior to entering the Madison Barracks Training Camp last May.

In an editorial notice on the late Major Gen. Theodore S. Peck, of Vermont, who died at Burlington March 15, the Burlington Free Press and Times, said, in part: "Professor Emerson in his eloquent and deserved tribute to the late Gen. Theodore S. Peck at the funeral services March 19 put chief emphasis on the latter's loyalty to country, to the church, to various deserving causes and to his own ideals. The people of Burlington were never forced to inquire where General Peck stood. He was invariably found working for the cause in which he had enlisted, whether it was for Burlington, or Vermont, or the flag that was so dear to him, or for the recognition of some deserving man or the promotion of common weal. His loyalty could never be questioned for a moment. Whether country, or community or religion or any other deserving cause is concerned, the loyal man will always be found true and devoted. Gen-

eral Peck has set an example that all young men may well emulate in his intense and abiding loyalty."

Paymaster Clerk William Albert Rutherford, U.S.M.C., was drowned at Santo Domingo City March 20, 1918. The body was recovered and was sent to the United States for burial. Paymaster's Clerk Rutherford was born at Boston, Mass., July 18, 1890, and enlisted in the Marine Corps on Feb. 1, 1912. He was discharged Jan. 31, 1916. He again enlisted Feb. 3, 1916, and was discharged June 14, 1917, as a quartermaster sergeant, Pay Department, in order to accept an appointment as clerk for assistant paymaster in the Marine Corps. He served with the 2d Provisional Brigade of Marines in Santo Domingo since Jan. 9, 1917.

Chief Btsn. James A. Smith, U.S.N., retired, died at Baltimore, Md., March 26, 1918. He was born in Massachusetts Feb. 25, 1840, and had thirty-nine years of sea service and six years of shore duty. He was retired Dec. 3, 1901, on his own application after over forty years' service.

Capt. R. M. Pugsley, fifty-five years old, one of the leading authorities on navigation of the United States, died at a hospital in Brooklyn, N.Y., March 24, 1918. He was the author of a score of works on navigation and a strong advocate of giant merchant marine. He was also widely known to seamen as the inventor of many appliances for aiding sea travel.

Jean Ellen Donovan, the two and one-half year old daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Andrew E. Donovan, V.C., N.A., died at St. Joseph's Hospital, Tacoma, Wash., on March 17, 1918.

Mrs. May Mosher Chase, wife of the late Col. Constantine Chase, Art. Corps, U.S.A., died at her residence, The Cordova, Washington, D.C., on March 22, 1918. Mrs. Chase is survived by one daughter, Louise, wife of Col. Robert R. Ralston, Engrs., N.A., and two sons, Constantine Chase, of Washington, and Major Theodore Mosher Chase, Art., N.A. Interment was in Arlington Cemetery on March 25.

Mrs. Louise May Owens Williams, wife of Lieut. Col. Richard H. Williams, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., now serving in France, died March 25, 1918, at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., where her husband had been stationed previous to his departure. Mrs. Williams was born in Highland Mills, N.Y. Interment will take place there. Lieut. Col. Williams and Mrs. Williams returned to Fort Hamilton last spring from Constantinople, where the lieutenant colonel had been attached to the American diplomatic corps. Mrs. Williams leaves a daughter, Marie; a sister, Mrs. Frank Weyant, of Flatbush, and a brother, William Owens, of Highland Mills.

Mrs. Susie Echols Spragins, wife of Robert E. Spragins, of Huntsville, Ala., died in New York city March 25, 1918. Mrs. Spragins was the daughter of the late Major William H. Echols, of the class of '58, U.S.M.A., and of Mary Beirne Patton, sister of William H. Echols, Professor of Mathematics, University of Virginia, and of Charles P. Echols, Professor of Mathematics, U.S.M.A., mother of William E. Spragins, captain of Reserve Engineers, A.E.F., of Robert L. Spragins, captain, Inf., U.S.A., of Marion Beirne Spragins, first lieutenant, 118th F.A., and of Susanne E. Spragins.

Mrs. Annie T. Harrigan, widow of the famous Edward Harrigan, actor and playwright, of New York city of the seventies to nineties, died on March 24, 1918, in the home of her son, Dr. Anthony H. Harrigan, No. 391 West End avenue, New York city. Mrs. Harrigan was fifty-eight years old. Death was caused by a complication of diseases. Besides Dr. Harrigan Mrs. Harrigan leaves five other children, Capt. W. D. Harrigan, with the 307th Infantry, N.A., Camp Upton; Capt. Philip B. Harrigan, 22d U.S. Inf.; Capt. Arthur N. Harrigan, Coast Art., U.S.A., Fort Totten, N.Y.; Mrs. Louis Laughlin, of Germantown, Pa., and Miss Grace Harrigan, now playing with Arnold Daly in "The Master." Mrs. Harrigan was the daughter of David Braham, who wrote the music for Mr. Harrigan's many plays, which gained a wide popularity. Old time players still remember with enthusiasm "Old Lavender," "The Mulligan Guards" and others of that series, and "Riley and the Four Hundred," written by Mr. Harrigan, and in which he played the principal parts, supported by a fine company of actors, all of whom were great favorites among the theater-going public.

Major Morant, long military correspondent of the Tageblatt, of Berlin, is reported dead in a Central News dispatch from Amsterdam of March 22. Major Morant was a most widely quoted German military writer. He was more moderate in tone than victrolist writers of the type of Count von Reventlow. He did not hesitate at times to praise the Allied armies for effective work. In writing a review of the first year of the war for the Associated Press he predicted the disintegration of the Russian army.

Helen Spencer Moses, daughter of Comdr. and Mrs. Stanford E. Moses, U.S.N., died at Washington, D.C., on March 21, 1918.

Francis J. A. Darr, class of 1880, U.S.M.A., formerly first lieutenant, 12th U.S. Inf., who resigned Sept. 1, 1887, died at his residence, Sunnyside, Gladstone, N.J., recently of heart disease.

Mrs. Jessie S. Rice, mother of Mrs. Lang, wife of Comdr. C. J. Lang, U.S.N., died at Oakland, Cal., on March 19, 1918.

Mrs. Elizabeth Hughes Hope, wife of Major Offense Hope, Field Art., N.A., died of pneumonia on March 24, 1918, at Fort Wadsworth, N.Y.

Mrs. Mary E. Nesmith, widow of Capt. Arthur Sidney Nesmith, U.S.A., died March 27, 1918, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Jean des Gardennes, Flushing, L.I. Besides Mrs. des Gardennes she leaves one daughter, Mrs. John Walker, of Washington, D.C. A grandson, Lieut. George N. Walker, is in France.

A correspondent writing from the South Atlantic Coast Artillery District, Charleston, S.C., says: "The friends of Miss Annie Williams and Mrs. Sally Chisholm, of Fort Moultrie, Sullivan's Island, S.C., will be very sorry to hear that Mrs. Chisholm died at Charleston, S.C., on March 18. Miss Williams is staying with Mrs. Charles Kollock, 24 South Battery, Charleston, S.C., for the present."

Mrs. Mary Angela Dorge Eastman, widow of Major Robert Langdon Eastman, U.S.A., and mother of the wife of Capt. F. M. Bennett, U.S.N., died at Pensacola, Fla., on March 24, 1918.

The death early this month of Winfield S. Chaplain, a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1870, is reported, but the place is not mentioned. He was born in Maine and resigned from the Army April 6, 1872, at that time being a second lieutenant, 5th Artillery. In civil life he was a civil engineer, and had served as a professor of civil engineering in the Imperial University of Japan at Tokio, 1877-83, and for his service received the order of the "Rising Sun." He also served as a professor at

Harvard University, and was chancellor of the University of Missouri for a long time. He had lived for some years at Mercedes, Texas.

Mrs. Thomas Jackson Gregg, widow of Major Gregg, U.S.A., died at the home of her sister, Mrs. William L. Pierce, Englewood, N.J., on March 21, 1918, and was buried in Allegheny Cemetery, Pittsburg, Pa., March 24, 1918.

Mr. James A. Brown died at Fall River, Mass., on March 5, 1918. He was the father of Major Edward A. Brown, Q.M.C. (C.A.C.), U.S.A.; of Lieut. John J. Brown, U.S.N., and of Mr. James A. Brown, jr., civilian clerk, Ordnance Department, U.S.A.

Mrs. Louise May Owens Williams, wife of Major Richard H. Williams, Coast Art., U.S.A., died on March 25, 1918. The funeral services were held at the quarters of Major Williams at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., on March 27.

Lieut. Samuel J. Dickson, attached to the aviation camp at Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Jacksonville, Fla., was shot and killed in a room in a hotel there March 29. Mrs. Louise Biegert, who the police said killed the officer, committed suicide by shooting herself a few minutes after she is alleged to have shot Lieutenant Dickson. No theory was advanced by the police regarding the cause of the affair.

The following are deaths of officers reported by the War Department for the week ending March 25, not previously reported:

Capt. Samuel C. Baker, Ralph S. Hopkins and Phelps Collins; 1st Lieuts. Harold F. Mickle, John G. Kelly, George O. Middleditch, Walter J. Johnson, Andrew C. Ortmyer and Eugene R. Wheatley; 2d Lieuts. Harold A. Andre and Gilbert M. Sargent.

## AVIATION CASUALTIES IN UNITED STATES.

Second Lieut. Louis Charles Beauman, U.S.M.C., was instantly killed by a fall from a seaplane at Miami, Fla., on March 23, 1918. Lieutenant Beauman was flying at an altitude of 200 feet when he fell and fractured his skull and face. He was born Oct. 27, 1894, at Hondo, Mexico, and was enrolled in the Marine Corps Reserve May 22, 1917, as a second lieutenant (provisional), and assigned to duty at Mare Island, Cal. He was next ordered to the Marine Officers' Training School at Quantico, Va., and was temporarily appointed a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps on Sept. 14, 1917. About Oct. 20, 1917, he was ordered to duty at the marine barracks, New York, N.Y. In view of his special qualifications for aviation, he was detailed with the Marine Aeronautic Detachment in February, and has lately been under instruction at the naval air station, Miami, Fla. He was designated as a student naval aviator on Feb. 23. Lieutenant Beauman was a graduate of the University of California, class of 1917, and was appointed to the Marine Corps from California. His father, L. Beauman, resides at Garfield, Utah.

Flying Cadet William S. McNamara, of New York city, was killed instantly and 2d Lieut. A. N. Dunstan, of Toronto, Ontario, was injured slightly near Dallas, Texas, March 25, when the airplane in which they were riding fell 300 feet in a spinning nose dive. Cadet McNamara was an American, training with the Royal Flying Corps. Dunstan's home address is No. 279 Russell Hill, Toronto.

Ensign Michael Joseph Delchante, U.S.N.R.F., died at Pensacola, Fla., March 26, 1918, as the result of a seaplane accident. He was born in Boston, Mass., Jan. 17, 1896, and after service as an enlisted man in the U.S. Naval Reserve Force, was enrolled as an ensign in the Reserve Force. He was serving at the naval air station, Pensacola, Fla., at the time of his death.

Ensign W. M. Draper, U.S.N.R.F., was killed in a seaplane accident at Pensacola, Fla., March 26. His widow, Mrs. Anna M. Draper, lives at Brighton, Montgomery county, Md. Ensign Draper was born on Staten Island, N.Y., and entered the U.S.N.R.F. as a seaman, second class, and on March 2, 1918, while serving at the naval air station, Pensacola, was appointed an ensign in the Naval Reserve Force to serve for four years from Aug. 25, 1917.

Flying Cadet G. O. Franks, of Clyde, Ohio, was killed and his body badly burned when the airplane which he was driving along at Call Field, near Wichita Falls, Texas, fell nose first March 27 and was consumed by fire.

H. Hooten, a cadet of the Royal Flying Corps, whose home was in Montreal, Canada, was killed at Fort Worth, Texas, March 27, when his airplane crashed to the ground at Everman Field.

Flying Cadet Robert Daniel Garwood, of the Royal Flying Corps, at Benbrook, an English aviation camp near Fort Worth, Texas, was killed March 28, when his airplane fell while he was doing a tail spin. He was the son of W. J. Garwood, of Canaseraga, N.Y. This was the forty-fifth fatal accident to aviators at Fort Worth since the camp was established last October.

## SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Col. William Graves Bates, 54th Pioneer Inf., Camp Wadsworth, S.C., and Mrs. Bates have announced the engagement of Mrs. Bates's daughter by a former marriage, Miss Amy Bradish Johnson, to Lieut. Herbert Groesbeck, jr., U.S.R. Miss Johnson was introduced to society several years ago and besides being a member of the Junior League she has frequently appeared with amateurs in plays for charitable purposes. Miss Johnson passed the greater part of the winter with her mother and stepfather, Colonel Bates, at Camp Wadsworth, and she came to New York recently to be one of the bridesmaids at the wedding of her cousin, Miss Marie Gaillard Johnson, to Lieut. William Hamilton Russell, U.S.A., which was celebrated in St. Bartholomew's Church on March 6. Miss Johnson is the daughter of the late Effingham Lawrence Johnson and a niece of Bradish Johnson. Lieut. Groesbeck is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Groesbeck of 311 West Eighth street. His mother, who was a Miss Niles, is a descendant of an old Dutch family of New York. He is stationed at Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N.J. No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

Invitations to the wedding of Lieut. William Price Oliver Clarke, U.S.N., and Miss Frances Elizabeth Bryan, daughter of Pay Insp. and Mrs. Samuel Bryan, U.S.N., have been issued. The marriage will take place in the Naval Academy Chapel on April 6, 1918.

Lieut. Alexander L. Schlosinger, U.S.A., stationed at Camp Forrest, Ga., and Miss Hannah Frank, of Mem-



phis, Tenn., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Frank, were married at the home of the bride on March 20, 1918.

Med. Dir. and Mrs. Frank Anderson, U.S.N., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Dorothy Anderson, to Capt. Philip Barlow Hoge, Q.M.C., N.A. The wedding will take place on April 13, 1918, at the summer home of Dr. and Mrs. Anderson at Wardour-on-Severn, Annapolis, Md.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank McGee deGraffenried, of Seale, Ala., announce the engagement of their daughter, Elizabeth Howard, to Lieut. John Betha Stratford, 34th U.S. Inf., Fort Bliss, Texas. The marriage to take place at Seale, Ala., April 17, 1918.

Miss Marguerite Caperton, daughter of Admiral William B. Caperton, U.S.N., will be Miss Margaret Falmestock's chief attendant at the marriage of the latter, and Mr. Sylvanus Stokes, jr., U.S.N.R., on April 3 in Washington. Mr. King Stone, brother-in-law of the bridegroom, will be the best man, and the ushers will include Lieut. Robert W. Patterson, 3d, U.S.R.; Mr. H. D. Crenshaw, U.S.N.R.F., of Richmond, Va.; Mr. Lowndes Lavender, U.S.N.R.F., of Washington; Mr. Paul Van Cleave, U.S.M.C., of Montclair, N.J., and Mr. John Brooks, U.S.N.R.F., of Baltimore.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. William H. Tobin, Coast Art., U.S.A., announce the engagement of their daughter, Virginia Willette, to Lieut. Herbert G. Foster, Q.M.C., N.A.

The marriage of Miss Grace Drolinger Lake, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Edgar Lake, of Leavenworth, Kans., and Lieut. Kenyon Harrington Clarke, 43d U.S. Inf., stationed at Savannah, Ga., was celebrated on March 19, 1918, at the First Presbyterian Church, Leavenworth, in the presence of several hundred friends. The service was performed by Rev. Arthur B. Miller, pastor of the church. The ushers included the Misses Anna and Mary Thayer and Lucile Bishop. The bride was attended by Miss Lillian Ricketson as maid of honor and Lieutenant Clarke had his brother, Mr. Irving Clarke, of Utica, N.Y., as his best man. The bride wore her traveling gown of blue tulle with trimmings of buttons and braid. Her blouse was of champagne colored crepe and her boots and gloves were of the same shade. She wore a hat of two toned blue straw trimmed with pastel shades of ribbon. Lieut. and Mrs. Clarke left immediately after the marriage for Savannah, Ga.

Mr. and Mrs. Adolphus W. Hagberg announce the marriage of their daughter, Mabel Ester, to Lieut. John Roger Cruise, U.S.N., on Feb. 14, 1918, at Calvary Church, Philadelphia, Pa.

Col. and Mrs. Farrand Sayre announce the marriage of their daughter, Elizabeth Stanford Sayre, to 1st Lieut. Harry Robert Kilbourne, 16th U.S. Cav., on March 24, 1918, at St. Mark's Church, San Antonio, Tex. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Bertrand W. Stevens, D.D., rector of St. Mark's. After a short honeymoon Lieut. and Mrs. Kilbourne will be at home at Mercedes, Tex., where Lieutenant Kilbourne is stationed.

Miss Julia Romeyn Zabriskie, daughter of Mrs. Andrew C. Zabriskie, was married to Capt. Edward P. Jones, 304th Field Art., N.A., now stationed at Camp Upton, in the Church of the Incarnation, New York city, March 28, 1918. The Very Rev. Dr. Howard C. Robbins, dean of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, performed the marriage ceremony.

#### PERSONALS.

(Contributions to this column are always welcome. We shall be pleased to receive items from officers in Europe.)

Lieut. and Mrs. R. R. Moodey, U.S.R., of Cleveland, Ohio, are stopping at the Ebbitt, Washington.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. William L. Marshall, U.S.A., have left New York city and are back in Washington.

A daughter was born to Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Frank W. Rockwell, U.S.N., at Annapolis, Md., on March 21, 1918.

A son, Julius Ward Simms, jr., was born to Lieut. and Mrs. J. W. Simms, U.S.N., at Atlanta, Ga., on March 18, 1918.

A son, Thomas James Camp, jr., was born to Capt. and Mrs. T. J. Camp, Inf., U.S.A., at Camp Dodge, Iowa, March 10, 1918.

Senior Capt. W. C. Coulson, U.S.C.G., retired, and Mrs. Coulson are spending the winter at the Hotel Clwyne Court, Berkeley, Cal.

Mrs. W. Lane Kelly, of Norfolk, Va., is the guest of her son and daughter-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. Monroe Kelly, U.S.N., in Washington.

Lieut. and Mrs. W. N. Richardson, U.S.N., have as their guest the latter's mother, Mrs. West, wife of Comdr. Clyde G. West, U.S.N., in Philadelphia.

Mrs. McFarland, wife of Gen. Munroe McFarland, N.A., will soon leave Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and join General McFarland at Columbia, S.C.

A son, Robert Starkweather Miller, jr., was born to Capt. and Mrs. Robert S. Miller, 24th Machine Gun Battalion, U.S.A., Feb. 27, 1918, at Palo Alto, Cal.

The infant twin daughters of Major and Mrs. Edwin C. Keiton, U.S.A., died at Columbus, Ohio, on March 3, 1918, at the ages of fifteen and twenty-three days.

Major and Mrs. C. L. Stevenson have rented a country house at Shirley, Mass., about two miles from Camp Evans and will be located there for the summer.

Mrs. Harvard Moore, during the absence of Lieutenant Moore, Med. Corps, U.S.A., in France, is with her sister, Mrs. Condon McCormack, in Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Wolford, wife of Lieut. Oliver L. Wolford, U.S.N., who has been the guest of her mother, Mrs. Edward Martin, in Washington, has returned to Annapolis, Md.

Mrs. Fechteler and the Misses Fechteler, wife and daughters of Rear Admiral A. F. Fechteler, U.S.N., are settled in their quarters at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Mrs. James D. Murray, of Pittsburgh, Pa., is the guest of her brother-in-law and sister, Rear Admiral and Mrs. William S. Benson, U.S.N., at the Wyoming, Washington.

Gen. A. A. Harbach, U.S.A., with Mrs. Harbach and Mrs. Elmer S. Otis, who have been spending the winter in New York, expect to return to Rochester, N.Y., about April 1.

Miss Dorothy Thompson, of Summit Point, Va., is visiting her brother-in-law and sister, Surg. and Mrs. Washington B. Grove, U.S.N., at the Naval Hospital Park, Va.

Miss Dorothy Drake, sister of Mrs. Althouse, wife of Comdr. Adelbert Althouse, U.S.N., is the guest of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Patrick N. L. Bellingier, U.S.N., in Norfolk, Va.

Lieut. and Mrs. Frederick P. Stieff, U.S.R., are located at the Toronto, Washington.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. George D. Arrowsmith, N.A., are located at the Kenesaw, Washington.

Mrs. Washburn, wife of Lieut. Donald F. Washburn, U.S.N., is visiting friends in St. Augustine, Fla.

Mrs. Lindsay, wife of Major Merrill K. Lindsay, U.S.A., is visiting friends at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

A daughter, Helen Elizabeth MacDonald, was born on March 22, 1918, to the wife of Lieut. (J.G.) J. H. MacDonald, U.S.N.

Miss Mary Bishop North, of Ardmore, Pa., has been the guest the past week of Major and Mrs. Barnes at Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Andrews and Miss Andrews, wife and daughter of Major E. R. Andrews, U.S.A., have joined Major Andrews in Chicago, Ill.

A son, Leroy Day Hoerner, was born to Lieut. and Mrs. Frank L. Hoerner, U.S.A., retired, at New York city on March 22, 1918.

Miss Mildred Bromwell, daughter of the late Col. Charles Bromwell, U.S.A., is spending the Easter holidays with her mother, Mrs. Bromwell, in Washington.

Over \$500 was cleared for the Wool Fund of the Medical Branch of the Army Emergency Committee at the moving picture benefit on March 20 at the Knickerbocker Theater, Washington.

A son, Thomas Plunkett Woodward, was born to Col. and Mrs. John E. Woodward, N.A., at 302 Sanford avenue, Flushing, L.I., on March 10, 1918. Colonel Woodward is now stationed at Camp McClellan, Annapolis, Md.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Brady G. Ruttenclutter, U.S.A., of Fort Niagara, N.Y., were hosts at a spring tea on March 17. The house was attractively decorated with potted plants and cut flowers. About seventy-five guests called, including the Canadian officers and their wives from Fort Niagara-on-the-Lake, Canada.

Col. George D. Arrowsmith, N.A., recently ordered to duty on the General Staff with station in Washington, has taken an apartment at the Kenesaw, where he and Mrs. Arrowsmith are comfortably located. Their daughter, Grace, will spend the Easter holidays with them, coming on from the Emma Willard School, Troy, N.Y., at the end of this week.

Mrs. William S. Scott, wife of Brig. Gen. W. S. Scott, N.A., having spent the winter in New York and Washington after General Scott's departure for France last fall, has joined her son-in-law and daughter, Major and Mrs. Gordon Rives Catts, U.S.A., at the Reserve officers' training camp, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. Major Catts is commanding officer of this third officers' training camp.

An occasion of historic as well as social interest was the tea which took place at the hostess house, Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga., March 22, in honor of Governor and Mrs. Dorsey, Gen. and Mrs. William P. Burnham, N.A., Mrs. John B. Gordon and Mrs. Frances Gordon Smith, widow and daughter of the late Gen. John B. Gordon, the noted Confederate leader, for whom Camp Gordon was named. The tea followed the review which was one of the most brilliant military pageants in the history of the state.

Capt. G. H. Bumps entertained at an elaborate dinner March 15 at the Post Tavern, Camp Custer, Mich. The guest list included Major and Mrs. J. A. Berry, Major Gunster, Capt. and Mrs. Humphrey, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Morgan, Capt. and Mrs. R. G. Tague, Captain Hunter, Miss Kingman, Major Leison, Mrs. Clarence Moulton, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Titus and Major Reisinger. After the dinner the party attended the dance given by the officers of the Quartermaster Corps.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., made a brief visit to Boston on March 23 to see his brother, who is recovering from an operation for appendicitis. The General was in Boston only a few hours, but called at the State House to pay his respects to Acting Governor Coolidge, with whom he left messages for him and for Governor McCall from many New England friends in France and hearty praise of the New England Division. It was the observation of all his friends, says the Boston Transcript, that "General Wood never looked better in his life, and his physical fitness is further attested by the quickness with which he recovered from the deep and painful flesh wound in his left arm. The French and American physicians expected that it would take ten weeks for the wound to heal, but on account of General Wood's fine physical condition he was out of the hospital in three weeks and back at the fighting front completing his itinerary."

A dinner was given at the Chamberlain Hotel, Old Point Comfort, Va., on March 25 to Col. Edgar A. Sirmeyer, at present provost marshal, Port of Embarkation, Newport News, Va., and Mrs. Sirmeyer, on the occasion of his leaving to take command of the 79th Field Artillery at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Among those present were Colonels Heidt, Merry and Terribery; Major Davidson, I.G. Dept.; Capt. and Mrs. Jacobson, Capt. and Mrs. C. R. Baines; Captains Reiss and Alden; Mrs. Alden, of Troy, N.Y.; Lieutenant Reynor and Bessie Reynor. "Colonel Sirmeyer," writes a correspondent, "has enjoyed a splendid service record. He graduated from West Point with the class of 1897, and served with the 3d Cavalry at Washington until the regiment left for Chickamauga in the Spanish War. He sailed as second lieutenant with the 3d Cavalry in the Santiago expedition in 1899, and participated in the battle of Santiago and was recommended for the brevet of first lieutenant; was appointed captain, 33d U.S. Volunteer Infantry, and sailed for the Philippines with the regiment. The regiment was sent to the La Loma Church line, and on Nov. 4, 1898, left with Gen. Lloyd Wheaton's Northern Expedition. He participated in all the fights in the vicinity of San Fabian, including San Jacinto. He served as major, 33d Vol. Inf., until the regiment was mustered out in April, 1901. Recommended for brevet of major for action at Buntayan Bridge, P.I., Nov. 8, 1899. Served at Jimenez, Mindanao, with the 15th Cavalry from May 11 to July 4, 1901. Commanded Troop K, 3d Cav., and 3d Squadron, 3d Cav., from August, 1901, until the squadron left for the United States in July, 1902. His subsequent duties included college duty and a detail at Fort Riley, Kas.; two years' service in the Philippines at Camp Wallace; service with the 8th Cavalry, and in 1912 he was detailed as a major of Philippine Scouts. He was with the 14th Cavalry on Mexican border duty from April 1, 1913, till Jan. 1, 1917, and participated in a fight with Mexican bandits at San Ygnacio, Texas, June 15, 1917. Colonel Sirmeyer is a distinguished graduate of the Army School of the Line, 1909, and a graduate of the Army Staff College, 1910. He became major of Cavalry, March 5, 1917; lieutenant colonel of Cavalry, Aug. 17, 1917; colonel of Cavalry, Jan. 26, 1918."

Mrs. Lewis, wife of Lieut. Spencer S. Lewis, U.S.N., has arrived for a stay in Calvert, Texas.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Ralph Earle, U.S.N., have returned to Washington from Norfolk, Va.

Lieut. R. B. Dashiell, U.S.N., is the guest of his mother, Mrs. Robert Dashiell, in Annapolis, Md.

Mrs. DeWitt, widow of Col. Calvin De Witt, U.S.A., is passing some time at the Westmoreland, Washington.

Mrs. McKie, widow of Major John William McKie, U.S.A., is visiting Mrs. Horatio Armstrong, in Hartford, Conn.

The Acting Secretary of War, Mr. Benedict Crowell, was host at a dinner on March 20 at the Army and Navy Club, Washington.

Gen. and Mrs. George Barnett, U.S.M.C., were hosts at a dinner on March 21 at their quarters at the marine barracks, Washington.

Mrs. Yoder, wife of Capt. J. Paul Yoder, U.S.R., gave a birthday party for her little daughter, Leona, on March 18 in Washington.

Capt. and Mrs. Charles D. Barrett, U.S.M.C., have returned from their honeymoon and are located at 1010 Prince street, Alexandria, Va.

Mrs. Baker, wife of the Secretary of War, entertained at a children's luncheon in honor of the birthday of little Miss Peggy Baker on March 23 in Washington.

Mrs. Richards, widow of Lieut. Clarence A. Richards, U.S.N., has returned to Washington, after a brief stay with her sister, Mrs. Edward Johnson, in Annapolis, Md.

Col. Theodore C. Lyster, U.S.A., gave an interesting address on his experiences in France at the Army Emergency Committee meeting held March 27 at Washington.

Mrs. Newton D. Baker, wife of the Secretary of War, made an address and sang at the rally of the Army Medical Library team of the Y.W.C.A. on March 22 at the Medical Library Building, Washington.

Mrs. Purcell, wife of Major L. M. Purcell, Q.M.C., U.S.A., is visiting relatives at 2077 East Eighty-eighth street, Cleveland, Ohio, while Major Purcell is on duty overseas. Later on Mrs. Purcell will go to California to visit Major Purcell's parents.

The Washington Post for Sunday, March 24, publishes pictures of Mrs. Frank, wife of Capt. Paul Russell Frank, U.S.A.; Mrs. Lehman, wife of Lieut. Harold Lehman, U.S.A.; Mrs. Muncaster, wife of Capt. John Harold Muncaster, U.S.A., and Miss Mary Radford, granddaughter of Rear Admiral William Radford, U.S.N.

The first war canteen in Washington was recently opened to the public at the Corcoran Court Building on E street between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, N.W. Popular prices will prevail and the proceeds go to the Navy Relief Society. Rear Admiral Samuel McGowan, U.S.N., has co-operated with the committee, which is composed of Mrs. Leigh Palmer, Mrs. Richard Wainwright, Mrs. William S. Benson and Mrs. Albert Niblack.

Among those present at the stag dinner given by the Acting Secretary of War, Benedict Crowell, for the Japanese Military Mission on March 22, at the Army and Navy Club, Washington, were: Gen. Henry P. McCain, George W. Goethals, George O. Squier, John L. Chamberlain, Fred W. Sladen, William S. Graves, Palmer E. Pierce, Col. C. S. Ridley, Lieut. Col. F. S. Young, Col. Harry H. Patterson, Major T. M. Swing and Major L. D. Gassor, all U.S.A.

The Rev. Father Carey, of St. Gregory's Church, Harrison, N.Y., appointed a chaplain in the Army, has left for his new duties. Father Carey took charge of St. Gregory's Church upon the death of the Rev. Father Hughes, and in a remarkably short time had endeared himself to not only the members of St. Gregory's parish, but to all residents of the town. "The news of his departure," writes a correspondent, "came as a shock and he leaves Harrison with the best wishes of all, regardless of creed or color. May he be returned to Harrison in health and strength, at the close of the war."

Mrs. Gerrit Van Quackenbush and her able corps of assistants scored a complete success at the Latin Quarter affair given at Kelly Field, Texas, March 15, for the benefit of the Fort Sam Houston Branch of the Red Cross. The large mess hall was made most attractive under the magic touch of Pvt. Lawson Adams and Mrs. Adams and Lieutenant Lightfoot. The songs of Lieut. Harry Robertson, accompanied by Mrs. Potter, of Mexico, were proclaimed the treats of the evening, while the solos of Sergeant Byrne were applauded to the finish. The dancing was most spirited. Gay girls were in artists' frocks, others were in the dress of their native countries. Alsace-Lorraine was there in the dress of the peasant, while the gypsies were in all the colors of the rainbow. In the Alsatian party were Miss Marjorie Ruckman, Mrs. Jack Heard, Mrs. Herbert Slayden Clarkson, Miss Mary Armstrong, Miss Clara Belle Roe, of Fort Sam Houston, and Miss Marion Mitchell. This party was busily engaged in selling flowers and cigarettes, while in the group who beguiled the crossing of the palm with silver and lured the secrets of the future by tracing the lines of the palm were Mrs. George Smith, Miss Owsley, Mrs. Amos Schermerhorn, Mrs. Kenneth D. Hull, Mrs. F. D. Owsley, Mrs. George de Voe.

Col. and Mrs. E. H. Andres gave a beautiful dinner in the hostess house at Camp MacArthur, Waco, Texas, March 11. The fragrant red bud, a native beauty among shrubs, gave its most graceful sprays for the adornment of the numerous tables. Indian baskets held the flowers and many lighted candles cast a mellow glow over the scene. An orchestra from the Fifty-sixth Infantry discoursed excellent music throughout the evening. Especially pleasing was a violin solo, "The Rosary," by Corpl. David Love, who is an artist of great ability. An impromptu program was given in which Mrs. McGrath, who is in charge of the hostess house, gave two enjoyable readings. Kipling's "The Thousandth Man," and a selection from O. Henry. Mrs. James Abeel, playing her own accompaniment, sang very beautifully "The Sunshine of Your Smile," by Eleanor Wright, and "I Love You Truly," by Carrie Jacobs Bond. To the surprise and delight of the singer and all present, Corporal Nixon took up the melody with ease and accompanied her on the cello. Those in attendance were Gen. and Mrs. Flagler, Major and Mrs. Boschen, Messrs. and Mesdames Bart Moore, George McLendon, C. W. Wilson, T. F. Bush, Edgar Witt, Thomas Padgett, Scott Hill, J. B. Earle, William C. Abeel, James Abeel, Lee Cowan, Flo Crespi, E. W. Marshall, Bruce Duncan, Judge and Mrs. Spell, Lee Davis, Mrs. Irwin, Capt. and Mrs. Ejnar Hanson, Mrs. Lee Davis, Dr. and Mrs. Craik, Major and Mrs. Krogstadt, Capt. and Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Stanley Adams, Miss Elsie Murphy, Miss Ida Orand, Miss Lorraine Murphy, Miss Josephine Irwin, Major Fletcher, Captain Irwin, Mr. Jim Penland, Major Lincoln, Miss De Witt, Colonel Miller, Major Gray, Colonel Lanza, Colonel Johnson and Lieutenant Craik.



A daughter, Leslie McLean Crawford, was born to Capt. and Mrs. D. M. Crawford, Coast Art., U.S.A., at West Point, N.Y., on March 21, 1918.

Major Gen. and Mrs. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., are visiting Representative and Mrs. Richard Wayne Parker at 1723 Rhode Island avenue, Washington.

Major Gen. Harry F. Hodges, N.A., commanding the 76th Division of the National Army at Camp Devens, Mass., has been pronounced physically fit for overseas duty.

Mrs. Whaley, wife of Lieut. Col. Arthur M. Whaley, Med. Corps, U.S.A., is passing some time with Mr. and Mrs. Grant McDonald at 2141 Wyoming avenue, Washington.

Ensign Robert H. McAdoo, U.S.N.R., has returned to Norfolk, Va., after a visit to his father and stepmother, the Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. McAdoo, in Washington.

Mrs. Gregory and Miss Katherine Gregory, wife and daughter of Major Daniel D. Gregory, Field Art., N.A., have arrived for the remainder of the season at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

Mrs. Murray and daughter, Miss Frances Murray, have moved to an apartment at the Dresden, Washington, D.C., where they will remain during Gen. Peter Murray's absence abroad.

Mrs. William W. Reno, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Reno, U.S.A., with her two children is for the present with her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Steere, of 2004 Cornell road, Cleveland, Ohio.

A daughter, Louie Reynolds Eddins, was born to P.A. Paymer and Mrs. Arthur H. Eddins, U.S.N., at Portsmouth, N.H., March 23, 1918. Mrs. Eddins was Miss Nathalie Reynolds, of Key West, Fla.

During the absence of her husband abroad Mrs. McNeil, wife of Major E. C. McNeil, Judge Advocate General's Department, U.S.A., is living with her father, Mr. Henry Mackay, at 475 Clinton avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Miss Carolyn Nash, daughter of Med. Dir. and Mrs. Francis S. Nash, U.S.N., has returned to Washington from Miami, Fla. Miss Nash was hostess at a prettily appointed dinner followed by a theater party on March 23.

Miss Eugenie Blandin, daughter of the late Lieut. J. J. Blandin, U.S.N., who has been spending the winter in Akron, Ohio, with her mother and brother, Mr. V. C. Blandin, will return shortly to Baltimore, Md., to visit friends there.

Mrs. Charles F. Andrews, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Andrews, 59th U.S. Inf., has arrived at Governors Island, on a visit to Col. and Mrs. William Stephenson, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and will remain a few weeks before joining Colonel Andrews at Camp Greene, N.C.

Brig. Gen. George P. Scriven, U.S.A., retired, formerly Chief Signal Officer of the Army, who is an attaché of the American Embassy at Rome, left that city March 18 a. the guest of the Italian government for a visit to the whole Albanian and Macedonian fronts.

Capt. Walter S. Crosley, U.S.N., American Naval Attaché at Petrograd, and fourteen other Americans have succeeded in getting out of Finland safely, the State Department was informed on March 29 by Minister Morris at Stockholm. Captain Crosley is at Kristianstad, Sweden.

At the meeting of the Ohio Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., to be held in Cincinnati, Ohio, April 3, Companion, Capt. G. A. Thayer will read a paper written by late Companion, Capt. R. H. Fleming, 77th O.V.L., relative to his escape from Camp Ford Prison, Tyler, Ark., and his recapture.

Major Arthur B. Owens, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Owens are occupying Quarters No. 2 at the marine barracks at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. Miss Emilie Eleanor Owens, whose marriage to Mr. J. Chandler Barnard will take place in June, has returned from Augusta, Ga., and joined her parents in Philadelphia.

Among the guests at the Hotel Astor, New York city, the past week were Comdr. and Mrs. R. Morris, U.S.N.; Capt. B. F. Nodd, of Camp Pike, Ark.; Lieut. and Mrs. Kenyon H. Clarke, U.S.A., of Savannah, Ga.; Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Frederick Perkins, N.A., of Camp Sherman, and Comdr. and Mrs. C. A. Blakely, U.S.N.

Major and Mrs. Charles Louis Stevenson, U.S.A., entertained at dinner on March 9 at the headquarters staff mess at Camp Devens, Mass. Their guests were Gen. William Weigel, N.A.; Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Rust, of Boston; Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Zerrahn; Col. and Mrs. Croft, N.A.; Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Woodward, of Fitchburg, Mass.; Capt. and Mrs. R. E. Stone and Lieut. Phil Thompson.

The Easter military ball to be given under the auspices of the Women's Army and Navy League at the Marine Barracks in Washington for the benefit of the work among the enlisted men and their families already promises to be a most successful affair. Besides the task of assisting in keeping up the morale of our men in the camps and on board the ships the Soldiers, Sailors and Marine Club in Washington which the league supports, is in need of further comforts for the enlisted men who seek a refuge or a night's lodging within its hospitable walls. Both the Marine and Mayflower bands will furnish music at the ball and a number of "blue-jackets" in charge of an officer will be detailed to decorate the hall. Those holding boxes besides the one reserved for the President and Mrs. Wilson are the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Daniels, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Mrs. John P. Faure, Mrs. D. C. Stapleton, Mr. William Eric Fowler, Mrs. Lyman Tiffany, Mrs. William S. Benson, Mrs. Henry T. Mayo, Mrs. Silas Casey, Mrs. Joseph E. Thropp, Mrs. James Carroll Frazer, Mrs. Charles Broughton Wood, Mrs. Francois Berger Morran, Mrs. Hayne Ellis, Mrs. Joseph Leiter, Mrs. Isaac T. Mann, Mrs. Steven B. Elkins, Mrs. Tasker H. Bliss, Mrs. Paul M. Warburg, Mrs. Walter H. Gordon, Mrs. Eugene Meyer, Jr., Mrs. Theodore E. Jewell, Mrs. Richardson Clover, Mrs. Fred L. Chapin, Mrs. E. R. Stitt, Mrs. Henry Rae, Mrs. Edward B. McLean, Mrs. Robert M. Thompson, Mrs. Leigh Palmer and Mrs. Bernard Baruch. The patronesses include Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, Mrs. Newton D. Baker, Mrs. Josephus Daniels, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Mrs. J. E. Kuhn, Mrs. Silas Casey, Mrs. Tasker H. Bliss, Mrs. Theodore E. Jewell, Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant, Jr., Mrs. George M. Sternberg, Mrs. William T. Sampson, Mrs. William S. Benson, Mrs. Robert T. Lincoln, Mrs. Richardson Clover, Mrs. Charles L. McCawley, Mrs. Richard Wainwright, Mrs. Albert L. Mills, Mrs. Henry F. Dimock, Mrs. John Hays Hammond and many others well known in civil life as well as in the Service. Mrs. Dennis Nolan, wife of Colonel Nolan, chief intelligence for General Pershing, will chaperone the Army girls, and Mrs. Hayne Ellis, wife of Commander Ellis, will be the chaperone for the Navy girls. Mrs. Benjamin Atwater is treasurer for the ball.

Mrs. Case, wife of Lieut. Maxwell Case, U.S.N., has left Germantown, Pa., and returned to Baltimore, Md.

During the absence of Major E. A. Brown, Q.M.C., in the field, Mrs. Brown and the children are living in Plattsburg, New York.

Col. Herbert O. Williams, Signal Corps, U.S.A., arrived in San Antonio, Texas, on March 15 to take charge of the Southern District of Aviation, one of the three divisions recently created by the War Department. As commander of the Southern Aviation District, Colonel Williams will be an assistant to the chief signal officer and will have charge of all aviation fields in the district. Colonel Williams relieves Col. N. D. Chitty, Signal Corps, U.S.A.

A son, John Green Burr, Jr., was born to Capt. and Mrs. John G. Burr, 13th Field Art., U.S.A., at the home of the young man's grandparents, Col. and Mrs. George D. Guyer, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., at Fort Sill, Okla., on March 12, 1918. After glancing over the list of his immediate relatives, he announced that he was going to enter the Army. His other grandparents are Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Edward Burr, N.A., now stationed at Camp Lewis, Wash. His great-grandmother is Mrs. H. D. Green, now living with her daughter, Mrs. Edward Burr. He has two uncles in the Service, Capt. W. E. Burr, 17th Field Art., U.S.A., and R. G. Guyer, 319th Engrs., U.S.A., and one uncle in the path to the Army, Lawrence M. Guyer.

#### NOTES OF THE ARMY.

##### The Regulation Rain Coat.

It may be stated that the Quartermaster Corps after consultation with manufacturers of rain coats has decided upon the adoption of a regulation rain coat and specifications are being prepared for its manufacture.

##### Base Hospitals in Great Britain and Italy.

We recently stated that the Army base hospital which was organized at San Francisco, Cal., had arrived in the war zone. It may now be said that this base hospital has been set up and is ready for the reception of patients and is located in Great Britain.

The Surgeon General of the Army on March 28 authorized the following: The 500-bed U.S. Army base hospital which will be sent to Italy by the special authorization of Secretary of War Baker, is practically ready to start. This will be the first Regular Army hospital unit to be sent by the Army Medical Department to Italy. It remains to be seen whether it will work directly under the ranking military officer in Italy or under the Italian commander-in-chief. Precisely what work it will take over (whether work at the front or at some interior point) remains to be seen. It will be prepared to take over any work assigned. The unit comprises twenty-six Army Medical officers including the commanding officer and quartermaster; 157 enlisted men and sixty-five nurses. Dr. Joseph A. Danna, of New Orleans, has been named as the director and will be commissioned a major. Dr. Danna is Italian born, but is an American citizen. He has held many positions in the charity hospitals of New Orleans and is professor of surgery at Loyola University there. A big proportion of the doctors and nurses and enlisted personnel can speak Italian fluently. The base hospital, which may be increased from 500 to 1,000 beds at a later date, will be called the Loyola unit. At Dr. Danna's request the chief nurse and five others are sisters of charity. Mrs. John Dibert, of New Orleans, has contributed all the money necessary up to \$100,000 for the initial equipment of the hospital.

##### More Dental Surgeons Overseas.

Upon the recommendation of Major Logan, of the Dental Personnel Division, the General Staff recommends attachment of thirty-one dental surgeons and one acting divisional dental surgeon, and thirty-two enlisted assistants, to each division ordered overseas. It had been found advisable from experience to make an addition to the number—twenty-five dental officers and the same number of dental assistants—formerly attached to a division.

##### Analysis of Army Beef Supply.

Major R. D. Miller of the Army Sanitary Corps has recently returned from Chicago, where he has been superintending a complete analysis of meat carcasses made for his department at the laboratories of the great Chicago packing houses, some of the larger plants having given the use of their laboratories. The examination was made to determine whether the food value of the meat carcasses had materially varied with the changes in the cattle supply since the last official analysis was made by the Department of Agriculture more than twenty years ago. The food value was definitely determined and was found to be very close to that indicated by the analysis two decades ago.

##### Camps Greene, Sevier and Wadsworth.

Major Seale Harris, M.R.C., attached to the Medical Corps as specialist in internal diseases, has returned from an inspection of Camps Sevier, Greene and Wadsworth. He investigated conditions for cases coming within the scope of his specialty and found among other things the remarkable fact that there had not been a single case of ptomaine poisoning in any one of these camps since they were organized. He says that this is a better showing than can be found in any municipality, and can be the result of only the best sanitary care.

##### A "Junior Plattsburg."

It is announced that a summer vacation military training camp, to continue during July and August, will be held at Plattsburg this summer, to be known as the "Junior Plattsburg." Among prominent men behind the movement are President James, of the University of Illinois; President Hibben, of Princeton; President Schurman, of Cornell; President Alderman, of the University of Virginia; President Wheeler, of the University of California; President Hutchins, of the University of Michigan; Chancellor Kirkland, of Vanderbilt University, Col. Samuel E. Tiltman, U.S.A., Superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point, heads the advisory committee. The training is assimilated as far as possible to that of the Regular military and naval camps, combined with practical special features, such as airplane ground work, hydroplane, motor boat, topograph, military applications of civil, mechanical and sanitary engineering, as well as the study of science of farming and food conservation. Since the Junior Plattsburg is established for young men under draft age, attention will be given to athletics and entertainments. Provision has been made for 600 cadets.

##### Officers of Draft Age in Washington.

The War Department has ordered the preparation of lists of all commissioned officers in the Ordnance Depart-

ment, Medical Corps, Signal Corps, Quartermaster Corps and the Engineer Corps, now on duty in Washington, who are of draft age, whose retention in their present duties is not indispensable to efficient administration. The reason given for the preparation of these lists is the intention to weed out all officers doing work of a routine or clerical character and to assign them to military duty at stations elsewhere. It is expected that the lists will be completed early in April, and it is believed that orders will follow sending many officers of the National Army and Reserve Corps now on duty in Washington to other places for duty with troops.

#### NOTES OF ARMY PERSONNEL.

Major Gens. Leonard Wood and J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., appeared before a medical board in Washington this week for physical examination to determine their fitness for overseas duty. General Wood was examined on March 28 and General Bell on March 25. No official announcement had been made as to the result of the examinations up to the time we went to press. The board which examined Generals Wood and Bell, and which has also examined other general officers, consists of the following: Majors Charles and William H. Mayo, M.R.C., of Rochester, Minn.; Dr. Warfield T. Longcope, dean of the Medical School of Columbia University, and Brig. Gen. William H. Arthur, Med. Corps, U.S.A.

Major Gen. Charles G. Morton, N.A., who was recently determined physically unfit for foreign service, has been re-examined and has been returned to duty at Anniston, Ala., in command of the 29th Division after four days spent in Washington, where he took a second physical examination and passed it.

Brig. Gen. Frederick Perkins, N.A., commanding a brigade of Infantry at Camp Sherman, Ohio, has been relieved, to be assigned as Chief of Militia Affairs for the Eastern Department at Governors Island, N.Y. He has been honorably discharged as a brigadier general, National Army only, and will assume his new duties as colonel of Infantry Regular Army.

Brig. Gen. John P. Wisser, commanding the Hawaiian Department, announces that the Hawaiian Chapter of the American Red Cross has generously proposed to furnish each soldier ordered to duty on the mainland or to France with a sweater. In furtherance of this generous offer post commanders were directed to submit to headquarters at Honolulu lists of men ordered to the United States.

Col. Henry O. S. Heistand, A.G., has been relieved as A.G. of the 86th Division at Camp Grant, Ill., for duty at Chicago as adjutant of the Western Department, relieving Col. Frank E. Harris, A.G. The latter has been assigned to duty at Fort Winfield Scott, Cal.

Col. John S. Mallory, Inf., U.S.A., has been honorably discharged as brigadier general of the National Army only and has been retired from command of the 7th Infantry Brigade. He has been assigned to duty in command of the Depot Brigade at Camp Lee, Va.

Col. Samuel W. Miller, Inf., Reg. Army, who was honorably discharged as a brigadier general, National Army, has been assigned to command the Infantry School of Arms at Fort Sill, Okla., relieving Col. H. E. Eames, Inf., who has been assigned to duty at the school.

Friends of Col. Alexander M. Davis, of the Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., will be pleased to learn that he has landed safely in France for duty. Colonel Davis was formerly on duty in New York city, where he performed valuable service in connection with purchasing vast supplies for the Army, and their shipment to various places.

Lieut. Col. William H. Tobin, Coast Artillery, U.S.A., who has been doing highly effective work in the Q.M. Corps at Governors Island, N.Y., in connection with sending vast supplies to our troops overseas, has been relieved from detail in the Q.M. Corps. His new post of duty is in the Coast Defense of San Francisco at Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., and his friends in New York wish him every success there.

Capt. Emile V. Cutrer, Inf., U.S.A., who has been serving as American military attaché at Jassy, Rumania, has been relieved from duty there and has been detailed as an assistant to the American military attaché at Peking, China.

Capt. William J. Hammer, Med. Res. Corps, who has been on duty at Camp Dix, N.J., has been assigned to command the United States Army General Hospital at Otisville, N.Y.

Col. Hamilton S. Wallace, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., who was dismissed from the Army Feb. 13, 1918, by President Wilson under the 11th Article of War, entered the Regular Army as a major and paymaster Sept. 9, 1899. He had previously served as a major and additional paymaster of volunteers in 1898-99. He was born in Washington, D.C., Oct. 25, 1862. No information as to why Colonel Wallace was dismissed could be obtained. It is understood, however, that he had the option of being dismissed or of being court-martialed.

The resignation for the good of the Service of 1st Lieut. Myron W. Sherman, 12th U.S. Inf., on March 21, is announced in War Department orders.

First Lieut. Julius Seamans, Dental Reserve Corps, U.S.A., was recently found guilty by a G.C.M. of receiving pay for dental work from two enlisted men, in violation of Par. 1401, A.R., 1917. He was sentenced to be restricted to the limits of his post for three months and to forfeit one-third of his pay per month for three months. He is on duty at Camp Wheeler, Ga.

#### NATIONAL ARMY AND GUARD NOTES.

Major Gen. Richard M. Blatchford, Nat. Army, under orders from the War Department dated Feb. 13, assumed command of the Panama Canal Department on Feb. 28, relieving Col. G. F. Landers, C.A.C., from temporary command.

Major Gen. E. H. Plummer, N.A., in relinquishing command of the 88th Division, National Army, at Camp Dodge, Iowa, March 14, pursuant to instructions received from the War Department, said in General Orders: "The 88th Division has won my highest esteem for the persistent eagerness and zeal with which the various organizations have shown their determination to prepare for any service that may come to them in the future. The members of the command have won my personal love by their loyalty in efforts to carry out to the full extent of their power and ability my wishes, as well as personal orders, and by the evident feeling of personal regard for me. I predict for all, in the future of their lives, success wherever they may be." The following officers were relieved as aides-de-camp to General Plummer: Capt. Henry B. Cheadle, Inf., D.O.L., and Harold W. Schaub,



Inf. R.C. Capt. John H. Quigley, Inf., N.A., has been relieved from duty as division counter-espionage officer.

Brig. Gen. Frederick Perkins, N.A., acting commander of Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio, in the absence of Major Gen. E. F. Glenn, has been assigned to Governors Island, N.Y., for duty. Brig. Gen. W. A. Holbrook, commanding the 165th Infantry Brigade and the Officers' School of the line, assumed command of the 83d Division.

Brig. Gen. Evan M. Johnson, 77th Division, Camp Upton, announces the receipt of the following letter, which he says will serve as a model of patriotism to the mothers of America, exemplifying, as it does, recognition of the national necessity which transcends all personal and private interests. The letter, which is dated Holladay, Tenn., March 1, 1918, was sent to Colonel Whitham, commanding the 34th Field Artillery, and was signed by M. E. Jenkins. It said: "Dear Captain Whitham—Allow me as one who has lived until I am now an old woman to express to you my thanks and appreciation for your many courtesies to me as the mother of Sergt. Major William B. Jenkins. I had hoped my boy would get his chance in France, but it was not to be, so I am as submissive to his death as if he had died in the trenches in Europe. Please accept my thanks for all your kindness and to any of his comrades that were with him in his sickness. With a sad heart I dictate these lines, but with a quickening pulse and an accelerated being I look forward to the day when victory shall come to the brave boys who are giving their lives for our beloved land. I shall ever love a soldier boy. May God's blessing be on you."

Major Clarence E. Fronk, M.C., is relieved as division sanitary inspector, 88th Division, Camp Dodge, Iowa, and assigned to duty as assistant to the division surgeon. Major Hans Hansen, M.R.C., is relieved from temporary duty as assistant to the division surgeon and detailed on duty as acting division sanitary inspector.

The following promotions in the 77th Division, National Army, at Camp Upton, N.Y., were announced on March 26: Lieut. Col. Ewing E. Booth, division chief of staff, to colonel, N.A.; Major William N. Haskell, division staff, to lieutenant colonel, N.A.; Major Lloyd C. Griscom, assistant adjutant, to division adjutant; Major Charles C. Winnia, 304th Machine Gun Battalion, to lieutenant colonel, N.A.; Capt. Louis B. Gerow, Field Artillery, to major in Adjutant General's Department, as assistant adjutant; 1st Lieut. J. Huntington Hills, U.S.A., aid to Brig. Gen. Evan M. Johnson, to captain, U.S.A.; 1st Lieut. Earle Boothe, Inf., N.A., to captain, N.A., and assistant to personnel officer.

The 28th Division, National Guard, at present encamped at Camp Hancock, Ga., is in future to be unofficially known as "The Keystone Division." A memorandum to this effect was issued from Division Headquarters March 18. A keystone with a black field on which is emblazoned another keystone with a white field on which is inscribed the words "28 U.S." is authorized as the insignia of the division. The unofficial designation of the 28th Division was chosen primarily due to the fact that the personnel of the division is made up almost entirely of Pennsylvanians and contains the entire former National Guard of Pennsylvania. The Keystone State is the unofficial designation of the state and so has been chosen as the unofficial designation of the 28th Division. For many months the question of an unofficial name for the division has occupied the attention of officers and enlisted strength, and many names have been suggested. Throughout the division the choice of the name is being most favorably commented upon.

An investigation of the premature explosion of a shell in a gun in Battery E, 106th Field Artillery, 27th Division, at Camp Wadsworth, S.C., is believed to indicate it was due to some defect in the shell, although this is by no means positive. In order to take no chances, however, all the ammunition in the hands of the regiment has been condemned and will be tested to see if any more of it is defective. Lieut. Col. Claude B. Thumel, Ordnance Depot, U.S.A., who has been investigating the explosion, disclosed an interesting incident in connection with the accident. A member of another gun crew located 100 yards from the scene was struck over the heart by a piece of flying steel. The force of the missile was broken by a heavy notebook and a pocket mirror, which the soldier had in the upper pocket of his blouse.

#### CONGRESSMEN AND OTHER NON-COMBATANTS.

Major Gen. Peyton C. March, Acting Chief of Staff, was quoted by members of the House Committee on Military Affairs on March 25 as having stated that he had ordered an inquiry into the subject of non-combatant officers holding commissions and performing mere clerical duties under the General Staff. This matter of non-combatant officers on duty in Washington seems to agitate some members of Congress to the point where they must discuss it or endanger their constitutions. For example, during a discussion on the Industrial Credits Bill by Mr. McCormick he was interrupted by Mr. Cox and this dialog followed:

Mr. Cox: I saw an editorial this morning—I do not want to divert the gentleman's line of thought—

Mr. McCormick: I have substantially concluded—

Mr. Cox: In the Post to the effect that about 62,000 soldiers down here were, like Job's war horse, wanting to sniff the breeze of battle from afar off, wearing a uniform in a person holding a commission as lieutenant or captain—

Mr. McCormick: The gentleman refers to what the soldiers call "Revo" officers, I suppose.

Mr. Cox: I would rather call them "tin Lizzie" officers; I think that fits them better. What does the gentleman think about stacking up the Army in this country with 62,000 commissioned non-combatant officers, stored down here in the various departments, doing nothing in the world but clerical work? Does not the gentleman feel that those men should be put on the firing line, if they want to keep their commissions, and let the civilians go down there and do this work that women can do?

In common with all "temperamental" outbursts of this character, nothing more came of the discussion at the time.

#### COMPTROLLER'S DECISIONS.

The question as to whether officers of the Navy detailed for duty on board merchant vessels and armed transports in connection with armed guards on board such vessels "are entitled to pay authorized for sea duty or the pay and allowances authorized for shore duty during the period they are performing duty on board such vessels" is one that cannot be decided in such a way as to be a general guide to pay officers, the Comptroller states. In a letter to the Secretary of the Navy, who had sought a ruling on this point, Comptroller Warwick writes (after

pointing out that "each case must be determined upon the orders issued and the duty performed from time to time") as follows: "It is suggested therefore that one or more specific cases be presented with a full statement of the facts so that decisions may be rendered, the principles of which will be applicable to other cases involving similar orders and services. In his general review of this situation it is interesting to note the Comptroller states: "Service at sea in vessels not employed by authority of law is a new service which ordinarily would not entitle an officer to the ten per cent. additional provided for sea duty, at least Section 1571 Revised Statutes is in full force and effect since the passage of the act of May 13, 1908. (United States v. Thomas, 195 U.S. 426)."

In deciding a question of liquidated damages over delay in completing an Army building the Comptroller wrote a general rebuke to Government officers who advance the argument in cases of this kind on behalf of the contractor that "the Government suffered no damage." He says: "The fact that the United States may have sustained no actual damage as a result of the delay, if it were possible for anyone to prove such to be a fact, can afford no justification for a waiver of any liquidated damages that may have accrued. This principle is so well established by numerous decisions of the courts and of this office that it is not understood why officers of the Government should make a statement that no damage was suffered or should suggest a waiver of liquidated damages in such cases. Such statements and suggestions may tend to make some contractors think they are treated unfairly by their Government, but can serve no useful purpose."

#### AIRPLANE PROGRAM INQUIRY.

An investigation into the delay in the airplane program was begun by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs on March 28 and on the same day Senator Overman made the charge on the floor of the Senate, backed up by a damaged part of an airplane which he exhibited as evidence, that German spies in the Curtiss airplane factory had materially aided the delay by damaging airplane parts. Major Gen. George O. Squier, C.S.O. of the Army, appeared before the Military Affairs Committee which met in executive session and contrary to common procedure in such cases little news of General Squier's testimony leaked out. Senator Hitchcock had brought into the Military Affairs Committee room with him Lester P. Barlow, an engineer who was formerly connected with the Aircraft Production Board. General Squier objected to giving any information to the committee while Mr. Barlow was in the room, although Senator Hitchcock wanted him retained as expert advisor. "Mr. Barlow is fully equipped," Senator Hitchcock said. His reputation justifies his being used in this capacity.

"Yes, I know," replied General Squier, "but Mr. Barlow saw fit to go to the press with his opinion and I do not think he should remain." The committee decided to accept General Squier's judgment and Mr. Barlow left the room. Senator Chamberlain announced that no statement would be issued until the inquiry had been completed. It was announced that Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., would appear before the committee on March 29.

Senator Overman said that the information he had as to the presence of German spies in the airplane plant came from a Mr. Leigh, of the intelligence department of the Aviation Section of the Army. He exhibited to the Senate a steel bracket from a Bristol type of airplane, made at the Curtiss plant. At one corner of the bracket, according to the press reports of the hearing, a rivet hole through which it was intended to attach the guy braces to the planes themselves had been filed through and soft lead substituted for the chilled steel so that when any strain was put upon the machine it would tear loose, releasing the planes from their proper rigidity and sending the aircraft to certain destruction. The bracket was filed as an exhibit with the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. Senator Overman declared that if he were President or Secretary of War he would commandeer the plant and put in new employees. The manager of the Curtiss plant at Buffalo is quoted as saying to the New York Times correspondent that he knew of no spies in their plant, and if Senator Overman had any information of that kind he ought to let the Curtiss concern know it.

The engagements entered into by the Imperial Russian Government are still existent, and its obligations bind the new states, which now represent, or shall in future represent, Russia, the British and French governments declare, in a joint declaration made public in Paris on March 27. The declaration sets forth that the Imperial Russian Government, when it made its engagements, uncontestedly represented Russia and definitely bound her. No authority which commands or will command affairs in Russia, it is declared, can repudiate such engagements without fundamentally shaking international law. Otherwise, it is pointed out, security in relations between states will no longer exist, and the credit of states would be ruined politically and financially.

The Senate received from Acting Secretary of War Crowell on March 27 a report from the chief of the intelligence branch of the General Staff in response to a Senate resolution asking for information relative to any devices known to the War Department to prevent spies from tapping telegraph and telephone wires. It was stated the report showed that no confidential information went over the telegraph wires except in code and that the telephone was not used for messages of this nature. The report was made in response to a resolution introduced in the Senate on March 19. It was referred to the Senate Committee on Military Affairs.

In an extract from a soldier's letter to his parents, published in the Bent County Democrat, of Las Animas, Colo., a correspondent discovers this: "At Camp Funston we had Gen. Leonard Wood, who is considered one of the best generals in the U.S. Army and I am of the opinion he will make good. You want to keep an eye on him. General Wood has only one leg and is near seventy-five years old."

#### ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate March 27, 1918. The Senate on March 27 confirmed all the Army nominations of March 18, published on page 1121, our issue of March 23.

## THE ARMY.

Other Army orders appear on pages 1178-1182.

#### SPECIAL ORDERS RECEIVED TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

S.O. 68, MARCH 22, 1918, WAR DEPT.

##### REGULAR ARMY.

Major A. P. Upshur, M.C., to Colonia, N.J., as C.O., U.S. Army Hospital, that place.

Major N. J. Boots, Av. Sec., S.C., to Mt. Clemens, Mich., Selfridge Field, for duty.

Major J. H. Rudolph, Av. Sec., S.C., to Arcadia, Fla., Carlstrom Field, for duty.

Major R. D. Wrenn, Av. Sec., S.C., to Mineola, Hazelhurst Field, for duty.

Capt. D. N. Swan, Jr., C.A.C., from assignment to 57th Art. (C.A.C.) to Coast Defenses of Sandy Hook for duty.

The appointment of H. Graham, late captain of Inf., to be captain of Inf., with rank from March 1, 1918, is announced.

He is assigned to 39th Inf. and will join.

Each of the following officers are relieved from duty as aid and is assigned attached as indicated after his name: First Lieut. R. W. Linley, Inf. R.C., attached to 49th Inf.; 1st Lieut. W. J. Mason, Inf., unassigned, is assigned to 59th Inf. Each officer will join his regiment.

##### NATIONAL ARMY.

Major I. J. Palmer, Q.M.C., N.A., to depot quartermaster, Washington, D.C., for duty.

First Lieut. H. Johnson, Q.M.C., N.A., to Camp Kearny, Cal., as officer in charge of School for Bakers and Cooks, relieving Capt. J. W. Vogel.

##### RESERVE CORPS ORDERS.

Capt. N. Macleod, Q.M.R.C., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty.

Capt. W. A. Grey, Q.M.R.C., to C.O., Washington Barracks, D.C., for duty.

Officers of M.R.C. to duty as follows: Capt. H. G. Sloan to Hippodrome Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio; 1st Lieut. H. D. Jones to American Lake, Wash., Camp Lewis, April 1; 1st Lieut. A. S. Blanchard to Atlanta Ga., Camp Gordon, April 1; 1st Lieut. E. M. Blake to U.S. Army Hospital, New Haven, Conn.

Capt. W. Sorenson, D.R.C., to Fort McHenry, Md., for duty.

First Lieut. E. E. P. Sleppy, D.R.C., to Washington Barracks for duty.

The following officers of E.R.C. assigned to 602d Engrs. and will proceed to Camp Devens, Mass., for duty with their regiment: Capt. W. Speed, J. W. Elliot, G. C. Danforth, T. E. Krumm, R. M. Pesbody, F. B. Byrnes, 1st Lieut. O. J. Schieber, J. L. McAllen, C. G. Richmond, J. B. Snider, L. C. Blackwell, E. H. Eby, R. G. Flaucher, C. Z. Overstreet, C. D. Utter; 2d Lieuts. W. B. Godfrey, M. E. Erdosy, E. Marquardt.

Officers of Av. Sec., S.R.C., to duty as follows: First Lieut. J. F. Winston to Garden City, N.Y.; 1st Lieut. M. W. Jones to Detroit, Mich.; 2d Lieut. W. S. Bowen to Waco, Texas.

Second Lieutenants of Av. Sec., S.R.C., to Dallas, Texas, Camp Dick, for duty: G. N. Emery, C. E. Presley, W. E. Carron, J. A. Franklin, R. B. Crowell, H. S. Churchill, C. L. Cady, H. Lindsey, H. P. Mahler, R. A. Morrissey, E. H. Rorick, C. Whitney, H. C. Moore, H. S. Thorne, E. M. Powell, C. L. Walker, D. A. Warner, E. P. Dugger, R. S. Thompson, F. Whitaker, E. I. Townsend, E. D. Cooper.

S.O. 69, MARCH 23, 1918, WAR DEPT.

##### REGULAR ARMY.

Col. E. B. Frick, M.C., to Palo Alto, Cal., Camp Fremont, for duty as C.O. of base hospital.

Major H. J. F. Miller, Av. Sec., S.C., to Hampton, Va., on April 1, for duty.

The appointment (promotion) of Temp. 2d Lieut. J. B. Ellis, 11th Cav., to the grade of first lieutenant, N.A., from Jan. 35, 1918, is announced.

Chaplain A. A. Pruden, C.A.C., to station at Fort Monroe, Va.

Capt. R. P. Campbell, 54th Inf., to the Tank Service, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

##### NATIONAL ARMY.

G. W. Carlton to major, Q.M.C., N.A., and to Washington for duty.

First Lieut. B. Hampton, Engrs., N.A., is relieved from present duty at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., and directed to proceed with least practicable delay to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., and report to C.O. of 312th Cav., N.A., for duty.

Lieut. Col. R. H. Somers, O.D., N.A., is detailed as a member of a joint Army and Navy board on gun forgings, vice Lieut. Col. M. L. Brett, O.D., N.A.

Major C. B. McGrath, N.A., to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., 312th Cav., N.A., for duty.

Officers to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., to C.O., 312th Cav., N.A., for duty: Capt. A. Gustafson, Field Art., N.A.; G. B. Dunson, Jr., Inf., N.A.; H. S. Coleman, F.A.R.C.; 2d Lieut. V. M. Cannon, C.R.C.

Second Lieutenants to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., 312th Cav., N.A., for duty: H. A. Phillips, Field Art., N.A.; N. C. Adamson, Inf., N.A.

Officers to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., to C.O., 312th Cav., N.A., for duty: Capt. K. C. Unthauk, I.R.C.; 1st Lieut. S. F. Russell, Inf., N.A.; B. Gruenebaum, I.R.C.; and D. P. Vinton, I.R.C.

First Lieut. W. H. Armstrong, Inf., N.A., to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., 312th Cav., N.A., for duty.

##### RESERVE CORPS ORDERS.

Captains of Q.M.R.C. to duty as follows: H. B. Parker to Ayer, Mass., Camp Devens; E. G. Jenks to Acting Q.M.G.; A. S. Donnan to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.; Camp Greenleaf; E. E. Whiting to Washington, D.C.; J. M. Gray and T. T. Long to Buffalo, N.Y., and Chicago, Ill., respectively.

Officers of M.R.C. to duty as follows: Capt. C. E. Perry to New Haven, Conn.; Capt. J. H. Austin to Washington, D.C.; Capt. A. W. C. Bergfeld to Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Jacksonville, Fla.; Capt. C. Rubin to Louisville, Ky.; April 1, Camp Zachary Taylor; 1st Lieut. E. H. Juers to Waynesville, N.C.; 1st Lieut. J. E. Dewey to Fort Worth, Texas, Camp Bowie.

First Lieut. G. W. Ludwick, Ord. R.C., for duty with officer in charge of cantonment construction, Q.M. Corps.

First Lieut. V. B. Westphal, Av. Sec., S.R.C., to Dallas, Texas, Camp Dick, for duty as temporary instructor of miniature observation range.

The resignation of Brig. Gen. Christopher T. O'Neill, 55th Inf. Brigade, has been accepted.

Col. M. C. Buckey, N.A., has been relieved from assignment with the 315th Regiment, N.A.

Lieut. Col. Theodore Schultz, Inf., N.A., from Camp Taylor, Ky., to Del Rio, Texas, for duty with 343th N.A.

Following officers to Fort Bliss, Texas, for duty with 314th Cav.: Lieut. Col. William D. Ezerby, Inf., N.A., and Major Ronald E. Fisher, Inf., N.A.

Lieut. Col. Elijah B. Martindale, N.A., to Camp Gordon, Ga., for duty with 319th Field Artillery.

G.C.M.O. 12, JAN. 24, 1918, WAR DEPT.

This order announces the sentence of dismissal and confinement for three years of 1st Lieut. James S. McFarlane, Inf., R.S., who was convicted by a G.C.M. of absence without leave and of financial irregularities. President Wilson approved the proceedings.

G.O. 5, MARCH 6, 1918, CENTRAL DEPT.

Col. Le R. T. Hillman, Ord. N.A., is announced as Department Ordnance Officer, with station at Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., relieving Col. George W. Burr, O.D., of that duty.

G.O. 6, MARCH 20, 1918, CENTRAL DEPT.

The undersigned hereby relinquishes command of the Central Department.

W. H. CARTER, Major-General, U.S.A.

G.O. 7, MARCH 20, 1918, CENTRAL DEPT.

I.—In compliance with Par. 166, S.O. 61, War D., March 14, 1918, the undersigned assumes command of the Central Department.



II.—Capt. Walter V. Cotechet, U.S.A., is appointed and announced as aid to the undersigned.

T. H. BARRY, Major Gen., U.S. Army.

#### G.O. 6, MARCH 21, 1918, CENTRAL DEPT.

Lieut. Col. Hugh K. Taylor, I.G.D., having reported March 20, 1918, is announced as Department Inspector, with station in Chicago.

#### G.O. 15, MARCH 5, 1918, SOUTHERN DEPT.

Col. Daniel J. Carr, S.C., having reported is announced as department signal officer, Southern Department, with station at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

#### G.O. 7, MARCH 6, 1918, HAWAIIAN DEPT.

Capt. Herbert E. Wescott, Q.M.R.C., assistant to the department quartermaster, is announced as reclamation officer of this department and of the Honolulu Depot, Q.M.C.

#### CHANGES IN UNIFORM SPECIFICATIONS.

(ADVANCE COPY.)

The following advance copy of Changes, Special Regulations No. 42, is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

#### SPECIAL REGULATIONS NO. 42, WAR DEPT.

Feb. —, 1918.

Changes No. —.

Par. 65, Special Regulations 42, Uniform Specifications, is changed as follows:

85. CHEVRONS, BLUE DENIM.—To conform in design to the dress chevron, except that they will be of blue denim, stitched in the color of the facings of the arm, as issued. (S.R. 42, Changes —, Feb. —, 1918.)

#### CHANGES IN UNIFORM REGULATIONS.

(ADVANCE COPY.)

The following advance copy of Changes —, Special Regulations No. 41, is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

#### SPECIAL REGULATIONS NO. 41, WAR DEPT.

Feb. —, 1918.

Changes No. —.

Par. 94 and 96, Regulations No. 41, Uniform Regulations, 1917, are changed as follows:

94. INSIGNIA ON SADDLECLOTH will be as follows: For officers of Cavalry, Field Artillery, Coast Artillery, Infantry and Pioneer Infantry, the regimental number in enamel colored to conform to the facings of the arm; for Pioneer Infantry the letter "P" will be placed under the number; for machine gun battalions the letters "MG" will be placed under the battalion number. For officers of those arms not assigned to regiments or machine gun battalions, and for all other officers, the bronze insignia of the corps, department or arm of service.

The insignia will be placed in each flank corner of the saddlecloth, in this position: Draw a line bisecting the angle made by the inner seams of the building; place the median line of the insignia on this line in the same manner as if the bisector were a vertical line on the collar of the service coat, the lowest point of the insignia being at the following distances from the intersection of the inner seams, if the lowest point of the insignia is not on the median line, the distance will be taken from a line joining the two lowest points of the insignia.

2.25 inches: Ordnance Department; Medical Department; chaplains.

3.5 inches: Cavalry, Artillery, Infantry, 3.25 inches when two figures are used, and 3.75 inches for three figures; Pioneer Infantry; Adjutant General's Department; Signal Corps; aide; 75 inches: Quartermaster Corps; Tank Service; Chemical Service; machine gun battalions.

3.25 inches: Cavalry, Field Artillery, Coast Artillery, Infantry, Pioneer Infantry, bronze insignia; Judge Advocate General's Department; Corps of Engineers.

3.5 inches: General Staff; Inspector General's Department; Corps of Interpreters.

#### GENERAL OFFICERS (BRONZE).

General: Such as he may prescribe.

Lieutenant general: The large star will be placed on the bisector of the angle, with a small star on each side, two of the points of each of the three stars being on the arc of a circle of a radius of six inches, with the intersection of the inner seams as a center, each small star being midway between the large star and the inner seam.

Major general: Two of the points of each star will be placed on the arc of a circle of a radius of four inches, with the intersection of the inner seams as a center, the centers of the two stars being 2 1/2 inches apart, the stars being equidistant from the bisector of the angle.

Brigadier general: The star will be placed as in the case of the General Staff insignia. (S.R. No. 41, C. No. —, Feb. —, 1918.)

#### 96. (Changed by S.R. No. 41, C. No. 1, War D., 1917.)

INSIGNIA ON SLEEVE.—Change subparagraph (j) as follows: (j) Kinds of chevrons and other insignia to be worn with various uniforms.—The different kinds of chevrons and other insignia for enlisted men will be worn with the various uniforms as follows:

Dress on dress coat.

Olive-drab woolen on olive-drab woolen coat, overcoat, and olive-drab shirt.

Olive-drab cotton on olive-drab cotton and fatigue coats, except on fatigue coats of Coast Artillery.

White material embroidered in olive-drab color on white coats.

White material stitched in buff color on white coats (by cooks and bakers, Q.M. Corps).

Blue denim material, stitched in the color of the facings of the arm on blue denim coats.

(S.R. No. 41, C. No. —, Feb. —, 1918.)

#### GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

GEN. T. H. BLISS, CHIEF OF STAFF.

MAJOR GEN. P. C. MARCH, ACTING C.S.

Col. P. P. Bishop, G.S., is assigned to duty as secretary of the General Staff Corps, vice Brig. Gen. W. S. Graves, N.A., relieved. (March 22, War D.)

#### ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. H. P. MCCAIN, THE A.G.

Col. F. E. Harris, A.G., is relieved from detail in The A.G.D., upon his relief from duty as adjutant of the Central Department, and will then proceed to Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., for duty. (March 21, War D.)

Col. H. O. S. Heistand, A.G., is relieved from duty as adjutant, 86th Division, and will proceed to Chicago, Ill., for duty as adjutant of that department, relieving Col. F. E. Harris, A.G. (March 21, War D.)

Lieut. Col. J. R. Procter, A.G., from detail in A.G.D. (March 21, War D.)

#### INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. J. L. CHAMBERLAIN, I.G.

Major P. J. Lauber, I.G., to Washington to the Inspector General of the Army for duty. (March 22, War D.)

#### QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

Col. H. P. Howard, Q.M.C., is relieved from detail in that corps and is assigned to 24th Cav. (82d Field Art.) and will join at Fort Bliss, Texas. (March 21, War D.)

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

##### DENTAL CORPS.

Col. W. H. Chambers, D.C., to Fort McPherson, Ga., Army General Hospital No. 6, that post, for temporary duty. (March 22, War D.)

##### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Ord. Sergt. C. M. Rowland (appointed March 21, 1918, from regimental supply sergeant, 12th Cav.), now at Columbus, N.M., to Camp Greene, N.C., 4th Division (Regular), for duty with the Ordnance detachment of 77th Field Art. (March 21, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. A. G. Taubensee (appointed March 21, 1918, from sergeant, Troop K, 16th Cav.), now at Roma, Texas, to Camp Greene, N.C., 4th Division (Regular), for duty. (March 21, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. G. W. Snyder (appointed March 21, 1918, from sergeant, first class, Co. B, 5th Engrs.), now at Corpus Christi, Texas, to Camp Greene, N.C., 4th Division (Regular), for duty with Ordnance detachment of 4th Engrs. (March 21, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. H. King (appointed March 21, 1918, from sergeant, O.D., attached to 83d Field Art.), Camp Fremont, Cal., is assigned to duty with 83d Field Art. (March 21, War D.)

The following Ordnance sergeants, appointed March 21, 1918, will be sent to Camp Greene, N.C., 4th Division (Regular), for duty with Ordnance detachment of 13th Field Art. (March 21, War D.):

M. F. Larkin from sergeant, Battery A, 80th Field Art., Fort Ogilthorpe, Ga.; W. Shearer from sergeant major (j.g.), C.A., N.A., Fort Screven, Ga.; E. N. Fordyce from sergeant, C.A.C., 2d Co., Charleston, Fort Moultrie, S.C.; H. House from sergeant, C.A.C., 2d Co., Galveston, Fort Crockett, Texas. (March 21, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. D. A. Pierson (appointed March 21, 1918, from first sergeant, Co. C, 53th Inf.), Camp MacArthur, Texas, to Camp Greene, N.C., 4th Division (Regular), for duty with Ord. detachment of 39th Inf. (March 22, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. J. Wadington (appointed March 22, 1918, from sergeant, Co. G, 3d Inf.), Camp Eagle Pass, Texas, to Camp Greene, N.C., 4th Division (Regular), for duty with Ord. detachment of 59th Inf. (March 22, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. F. Fraley (appointed March 22, 1918, from sergeant, Co. L, 19th Inf.), Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to Camp Greene, N.C., 4th Division (Regular), for duty with Ord. detachment of 47th Inf. (March 22, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. H. R. Stevens (appointed March 22, 1918, from supply sergeant, Supply Co., 14th Field Art.), now at Fort Sill, Okla., to Camp Greene, N.C., 4th Division (Regular), for duty with Ord. detachment of 16th Field Art. (March 22, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. C. F. Gill (appointed March 22, 1918, from sergeant, O.D.), now on duty with Ord. detachment, 58th Inf., Camp Greene, N.C., is assigned to duty with that regiment. (March 22, War D.)

#### SIGNAL CORPS.

Officers temporarily detailed in S.C.: First Lieut. H. T. Wood, 77th Field Art.; 2d Lieut. F. B. Lyle, 13th Field Art. Lieutenants Wood and Lyle will proceed to Dallas, Texas, for duty. (March 22, War D.)

#### AVIATION SECTION.

Major P. A. Oliver, Av. Sec., S.C., to Hampton, Va., Langley Field, for duty. (March 21, War D.)

#### CAVALRY.

Prov. 2d Lieut. S. F. Miller, 43rd Cav., is transferred to Field Art. from March 13, 1918, and is assigned to 20th Field Art. for duty. (March 21, War D.)

#### FIELD ARTILLERY.

13TH.—The temporary appointment of 2d Lieut. D. E. Cottingham, 13th Field Art., is terminated. (March 22, War D.)

#### FIELD ARTILLERY, UNASSIGNED.

Sick leave two months to Major C. P. George, Field Art. (March 21, War D.)

#### PROMOTION AND ASSIGNMENT OF FIELD ARTILLERY.

Par. 1, S.O. 257, Nov. 3, 1917, War D., as relates to temporary promotion and assignment of 1st Lieut. E. C. W. Davis to G. P. Vinton to be captains of Field Artillery is amended. Their assignments are announced as follows:

Davis to 6th, McCollister 2d, Winslow 6th, Rubberg 5th, Durant 6th, Handy 5th, Tipton 17th, Bryan 5th, Haines 6th, Gates 7th, Brown 3d, Jones 3d, Vesely 10th, Dunwoody 3d, Thomas 8th, Bond 5th, Ennis 13th, Carter 13th, Parker 7th, Pitney 12th, Tate 15th, O'Donnell 5th, Echols 7th, Ripley 14th, Smith 7th, Hoskins 1st, Clarke 2d, Ives 2d, Brigham 10th, Jackson 6th, Sheridan 2d, Minton 4th, Gallaher 13th, Houston 6th, Knopf 12th, Garrett 16th, Pope 15th, Willenbacher 18th, Arthur 7th, Hubbard 10th, Davison 17th, Shepherd 7th, Bathurst 3d, Saunders 7th, Hardis 6th, Schroeder 8th, Tully 3d, Devine 3d, Nisley 4th, Guion 7th, Wahl 12th, Perry 7th, Lewis 5th, Clark 7th, Gurney 5th, Cardwell 5th, Butler 6th, Beasley 7th, Langham 12th, Maher 2d, Wright 15th, Dunn, 14th, Hasselock 10th, Day, 4th, Harper 17th, Kennedy 9th, Shea 17th, Hume 11th, Woodbridge 12th, Taylor 3d, Pennypacker 12th, Schubert 2d, Marx 16th, Carlan, 8th, Rede 20th, Kearns 1st, Vestal 20th, Carrick 12th, Michalek 2d, Gough 3d, Mulhern 13th, McNeil 14th, Shroeder 8th, Edgman 12th, Bevan 12th, Macpeake 2d, Lykes 13th, Guthrie 17th, Lyke 10th, Griswold 15th, Lockwood 8th, Campbell 12th, Ralls 16th, Larkin 12th, Coleman 3d, Winton 18th. (March 21, War D.)

#### COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

The provisional appointment of Capt. E. C. Lohr, C.A.C., is terminated. (March 21, War D.)

First Lieut. J. W. Coffey, C.A.C., will report in person to C.O., Middle Atlantic Coast Artillery District, Fort Totten, N.Y., for duty. (March 21, War D.)

Major J. F. Walker, C.A.C., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in A.G.D. (March 21, War D.)

So much of Par. 7, S.O. 276, Nov. 26, 1917, War D., as relates to the officers herein named is amended to read as follows: The temporary promotion and assignment of the following officers of Coast Art. Corps are announced: To be lieutenant colonels, with rank from Aug. 5, 1917—Major L. S. Chappell, C.A.C. (A.G.), Aug. 30, 1917; present assignment. Major G. Sevier, C.A.C., Aug. 30, 1917; present assignment. Major R. F. Woods, C.A.C., Aug. 30, 1917; present assignment. (March 21, War D.)

#### INFANTRY.

10TH.—The provisional appointment of 1st Lieut. G. D. Lehmann, 10th Inf., is terminated. (March 20, War D.)

11TH.—Major G. A. Wiesner, 11th Inf., is transferred to 3d Inf. and will join. (March 19, War D.)

12TH.—The resignation by 1st Lieut. M. W. Sherman, 12th Inf., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted for the good of the Service. (March 21, War D.)

61ST.—Col. A. I. Lasseigne, 61st Inf., is transferred to 14th Inf. and will join. (March 19, War D.)

32D.—Capt. T. H. Lowe, 32d Inf., is detailed as camp commander, officers' training camp, at Schofield Barracks, H.T., vice Major R. M. Lyon, 25th Inf., relieved. (March 8, H.D.)

36TH.—First Sergt. J. Bissack, M.G. Co., 36th Inf., is placed upon the retired list at Fort Snelling, Minn., and will repair to his home. (March 21, War D.)

63D.—Capt. L. S. Hobbs, 63d Inf., is detailed on temporary duty as aid to Major Gen. A. Murray, with station in San Francisco. (March 7, Western D.)

#### INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED.

Lieut. Col. C. H. Danforth, Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in Signal Corps. (March 19, War D.)

Capt. D. D. Eisenhower, Inf., to the tank service camp at Gettysburg, Pa., for station and duty. (March 20, War D.)

Major E. B. Garey and Capt. O. G. Ellis, Inf., to West Fort Leavenworth, for duty pertaining to the preparation of motion picture films to be utilized as an aid in the instruction of troops. (March 21, War D.)

#### INFANTRY, DETACHED OFFICERS' LIST.

Capt. H. E. Fuller, Inf., D.O.L., from duty with 13th Machine Gun, Base Artillery, is placed on duty with 47th Inf., at Camp Greene, Charlotte, N.C. (March 19, War D.)

#### TEMPORARY PROMOTIONS AND ASSIGNMENTS, INFANTRY.

Temporary promotions and assignments of Infantry officers, with rank from Aug. 5, 1917, are announced: To be captains, W. E. Comfort to E. F. Wallender. Assignments as follows: Comfort to 16th, Allen 19th, Quenberry 15th, Jones 61st, Heat 48th, Allen 55th, DeWitt 53d, Popin 48th, Carver 49th, Hills —, Schwien 9th, Howe 60th, Copeland 5th, Keesling 30th, Humbert —, Lancaster 41st, Kerr 18th, Smith 30th, Fra-

nier 26th, Hawkins 28th, Wood 26th, Eberle 21st, Dalton 55th, Stevens 63d, Bailey and Long —, Lucas 18, Parks and Pashkoski 16th, Back 50th, Carlson 6th, Tindall 7th, Taylor 51st, Hathaway 54th, Lester 12th, Engeldinger 20th, Byrne 22d, Selby 18th, Hall 23d, Moore 56th, McClure 26th, Speer 28th, Williams-Foots 58th, Wilhelm 28th, Butler 38th, Foley 9th, Boyd 16th, Burres 23d, Hoffmann 18th, Bennett 26th, McConville 56th, Platt 44th, Ward 26th, Nichols —, Glasgow 61st, Hayden 30th, Ellis 15th, Metcrott 53d, Mount 42d, Pryor 18th, Baker 44th, Moore 35th, Jones 60th, Cotcher 52d, Miller 13th, Starlings 24th, Porterfield 16th, Tupper 54th, Royce 4th, Stone 11th, Becker, 52d, Spann 16th, Ware 28th, Brown 17th, Manning 26th, Steel 35th, Carlson 30th, Harter 15th, Cotton —, Wallace 27th, Fagg, 1st, Mann, 1st, Pardon 47th, Jones 12th, Hanna 1st, Hager 19th, Scott 43d, Dowling 24th, Jones —, Wicker 5th, Briscoe 27th, Dempewolf 28th, Hinton 25th, Tuohy 32d, Hermann 8th, Roberts 47th, Palmer 1st, Pearson 47th, Millard 27th, Amba 5th, Bittenbender 1st, Bishop —, Summersett 10th, Gilchrist 64th, Veatch 31st, Simonsen 60th, Rond 60th, Haywood 60th, Hale —, Kilian 27th, Johns 27th, Mann 3d, Lee 3d, Shamotulski 27th, Maabir 22d, Seebey 36th, Moore —, Smith 43d, Lutes 38th, Patrick —, Kraus —, 40th, Evers 43d, Coacher 28th, Johnston 28th, Henderson 63d, Harrison 28th, Cheston —, Everson 4th, Daly —, Peabody 26th, Christensen 41st, Maxwell 80th, Burt 14th, Basy 59th, O'Day 48th, Pendleton 63d, Olmstead 61st, Caffey 16th, Mayers 60th, Wilson 15th, Mosher 25th, Kupfer 41st, Zerbee and Heleman —, Hutchison 48th, Simonsen 52d, Perkins 12th, Cheney 31st, Village 23d, Biles 21st, Hearin 26th, Davis 3d, Fredin 30th, Wise 61st, Kimmel 10th, Culp 44th, Horton 65d, Kehoe 37th, Wood 11th, Kearney 3d, Jervey 41st, Eaton 23d, Holden —, Lamoreux 7th, Murphy 57th, Young 31st, Stark 61st, McClure 37th, Graham 48th, Russell 16th.

Barker 43d, Gough 3d, Smith 38th, Thompson 50th, Overstreet 21st, Good 35th, McDonald 57th, Wright 20th, Farmer 21st, Fisher 30th, Elliott 4th, Ferrin 20th, Titus 16th, Adams 31st, Erwin 21st, McKee 10th, Nix 21st, Dougherty 4th, Parks 16th, Murray 37th, Lewis 12th, Collins 22d, Green 23d, Russell 6th, White 16th, Daniels 20th, Irving 11th, Ridgway 3d, Wightman 7th, Yull 28th, Fagles 21st, Markos 4th, McEwan 3d, Stewart 16th, Sackett 11th, Bonham 17th, Cota 32d, Ransom 10th, Coulter —, Frier 49th, Erier 63d, Newton 9th, Slaughter 23d, Weems 9th, Bowlin 23d, McMahon 11th, Brennan 18th, Haley 55th, Mullins 12th, Sinkler, 17th, Woolley 17th, Wood 17th, Redick 16th, Clark 11th, Hoover 18th, Rumbough 10th, Heraty 11th, Swanton 80th, Mason —, Keiser 6th, Brown 3d, Armstrong 17th, Malachy 13th, Young 38th, Whitcomb 34th, Redner 36th, Lewis —, Leonard 6th, Brown 12th, Eley 23d, York 57th, von Kummer 6th, Sullivan 6th, Chapman —, Pope 30th, Clark 18th, Perrine 14th, Pales 21st, Weishamp 16th, Helm 26th, Pearson —, Boon 8th, Hileman 57th, Dager 51st, Allison 40th, Fisher 45th, Alexander 54th, Ravens 5th, Jones 43d, Williams 61st, Hildebrand 64th, Hones 21st, Bethurum 64th, Cooter 36th, Anderson 62d, Joiner 31st, Schiveley 12th, Janoidy 57th, Bell 19th, Lawton 64th, Sloan 12th, Martin 32d, Hoopes 47th, Schuck 60th, Hufford 2d, Hudson 58th, Dwyer 34th, Combs 38th, Fentress 12th, Hall 17th, Frost 26th, Hensley 34th, Gray 32d, Neumuller —, O'Neal 1st, Kramer 42d, Ramsey 27th, Pickett 25th, Cornish 5th, Stevens 58th, Rumbough 49th, Murray 19th, Young 20th, Weishar 23d, Hay —, Holt 58th, Hathaway 53d, Fuller 44th, Stulken —, Meyer 14th, More 44th, Sheppard 26th, Schmitt 41st, Strickland 64th, Burton 15th, Wight 36th, Miller —, Ernst 56th, Bulger 47th, Voegs 52d, Usher 35th, Gordon 50th, Burge —, Fostak 40th, Dittmar 44th, Elliott 57th, Marvel 62d, Child 34th, Price 46th, Lee 10th, Fuller 57th, Hale 24th, O'Connor 30th, Horan 19th, Wells 55th, O'Connell 14th, Fitzhugh 48th, McMurra 63d, Fry 27th, Jackson 20th, Cooksey 27th, Youngs 16th, Grimmer 35th, Clark 54th, Haskell —, Brown 61st, Hiltan —, O'Neill 56th, Hemenway 37th, Shely 21st, Smith 59th, Ayotte 36th, Barnwell 40th, Schwars 4th, Herlily 38th, Funk 17th, Ferris 6th, MacLean 39th, Minus 43d, Stanton —, O'Malley 50th, Fiske 7th, Harrigan 22d, Hill 43d, Gano 58th, Pierce 49th.

Mason 47th, Atkinson 37th, Rooks 51st, Hayden 11th, Bengner 48th, Beaton 10th, Fortier 43d, Allworth 60th, Wittman 41st, Orton 23d, Hamilton 35th, Nicholson 59th, Young 18th, Lee 24th, Conner 14th, Moore 4th, Woody 59th, Landolt 41st, Sowerbutts 6th, Parks 55th, Kelly 16th, Maner 21st, McKee 7th, Allen 34th, Jones 20th, Paul 63d, Lott 49th, Chance 24th, Shelton 38th, Hodgkins 55th, Rousseau 39th, Houser 57th, Davis 54th, Golden 4th, Banister 30th, Higgins 36th, King 52d, Matthews 40th, Sibold 51st, Lasseigne 30th, Hollman 12d, Turner 23d, Hamilton 35th, Taber 61st, Peyton 50th, Sebastian 10th, Brigham 42d, Goldston 56th, Seavey 14th, Kelly 15th, Norris 46th, Hunter 54th, Fleischhauser 17th, Swarts 61st, McCaskey —, Goessling 43d, Dusen —, Daugherty 48th, Graham 59th, Peyton 51st, Houston 34th, Rockwell 22d, Wirts 10th, Strading 3d, Tackabury 46th, Murphy 36th, Anderson 14th, Kepner 4th, Peters 36th, Hill 55th, Parkins 55th, Bechtold 39th, Johnson 63d, McCarthy —, Daly 57th, Croff —, Rose 42d, Myers 19th, Burries 55th, Woolfey 56th, Schmidt 40th, Connet 24th, Rhoads 25th, Ostrander 38th, Wallender 15th.

Officers named attached or assigned and not subject to previous orders will join. (March 18, War D.)

#### TRANSFERS IN INFANTRY.

Par. 67, S.O. 56, War D., March 8, 1918, transferring Lieut. Col. F. Connolly from 36th Inf. to 61st Inf. is amended to read is transferred to 60th Inf. He will join that regiment. (March 22, War D.)

#### BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board to consist of Major E. B. Lyon, Av. Sec., S.C.; Capt. F. Stockdale, M.R.C.; 1st Lieut. C. G. Spencer, Av. Sec., S.C.; Mr. C. B. Faber, A.M.E., and a fifth member, to be an officer designated by the coast defense commander, is appointed for the purpose of locating aero coast defense acquisition sites and balloon coast defense company sites in South Pacific Coast Defense District (San Francisco, Cal.) and North Pacific Coast Defense District (Seattle, Wash.). The president of the board will report to the commanding general, Western Dept., San Francisco, Cal.

A board to consist of Brig. Gen. C. Richard, M.C., N.A.; Col. G. E. Noble, M.C., N.A.; Col. R. E. Miller, M.C., N.A.; Col. R. E. Billings, M.C., N.A., and Major J. C. Bloodgood, M.R.C., is appointed for the purpose of making suggestions for the revision of the Manual of Instruction of Medical Advisory Boards. (March 22, War D.)

#### RETIRED OFFICERS.

Major W. S. Barlow, retired, upon his own application is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the New Mexico Military Institute, Roswell, N.M., June 1, 1918. (March 19, War D.)

The appointment of Capt. A. R. Piper, U.S.A., retired, to the grade of lieutenant colonel in the Q.M.C., N.A., with rank from March 5, 1918, is announced. (March 20, War D.)

First Lieut. E. C. Ecker, retired, to home and from active duty. (March 20, War D.)

Capt. S. M. Parker, retired, to duty as professor at Leland Stanford Jr. University, Cal. (March 21, War D.)

Capt. W. S. Volkmar, retired, is detailed as assistant professor of military science and tactics at Leland Stanford Jr. University.



Sick leave three months to 2d Lieut. J. W. Biggy, Inf. R.C. (March 21, War D.)  
Second Lieut. J. G. Crawford, Inf. R.C., to Camp Dodge, Iowa, for duty. (March 22, War D.)



GEORGE A. KING

WILLIAM B. KING

**KING & KING**

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law

728 SEVENTEENTH ST., WASHINGTON, D. C.

Attorneys before the Court of Claims for officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps.

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PROVISIONAL FIRST LIEUTENANT OF INFANTRY, ranking from Aug. 8, 1917, desires to exchange with PROVISIONAL FIRST LIEUTENANT OF CAVALRY. Bonus offered. Address Box 62, c/o Army and Navy Journal, New York.

AND LIEUTENANT, Q.M.C., N.A., at Governors Island, New York city, desires to transfer with LIEUTENANT, ENGINEERING CORPS. Address J. S. T., c/o Army and Navy Journal, New York.

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CAPTAIN OF FIELD ARTILLERY (REGULAR) desires mutual transfer with CAPTAIN OF INFANTRY. Address Box 68, c/o Army and Navy Journal, New York city.

PROVISIONAL SECOND LIEUTENANT OF INFANTRY (Oct. 26) with Regular Army Regiment near New York desires mutual transfer to Regiment abroad or about to go abroad. Address Box 63, c/o Army and Navy Journal, New York city.

A PROV. 1ST LIEUT., 43D INF., now stationed at New Orleans, desires to transfer with a LIEUTENANT in a regiment now in a divisional camp. Address E. J. M., c/o Army and Navy Journal, New York.

ARMY FIELD CLERK stationed at Southern city desires mutual transfer with ARMY FIELD CLERK stationed at Northern city. Address Box 64, c/o Army and Navy Journal, New York city.

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FIRST LIEUTENANT, INFANTRY, June 14, 1917, desires transfer with FIRST LIEUTENANT, CAVALRY. Address L. A. B., c/o Army and Navy Journal, New York city.

CAPTAIN OF CAVALRY, assigned to Provisional Field Artillery Regiment, desires mutual transfer with OFFICER OF CAVALRY, assigned to Cavalry Regiment. Any proposition considered. Address E. S. B., c/o Army and Navy Journal, New York.

BANNERMAN'S ARMY-NAVY AUCTION BARGAIN CATALOG, 423 pages, 5" x 7", illustrated, mailed 50c (stamps). FRANCIS BANNERMAN, 58 Broadway, New York.

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Lieut. Col. Paul Azan of the French Mission to the United States and instructor for many weeks of the Harvard Reserve Officers' Training Corps, has returned to Boston from an inspection tour of the northern section of training camps of the National Army made during the first weeks of March. Colonel Azan was designated for this service by the Government in order that by his suggestion and instruction the United States troops might be better fitted for the service required in the present war. He is well satisfied with conditions as he found them and sanguine of the results that will be attained when the American Army gets into the battle in force. "A notable feature of the training in all the camps," he said, "is the discipline; and it is one of the most important details in any army. The discipline of the American soldier is not the German discipline, which it takes a perpetual vision of the blank wall and the firing squad to maintain, but is a willingness and a patriotic enthusiasm with love of liberty and country for its basis. With this spirit and the proper methods of present warfare duly learned every American soldier is as good as ten of the kind who fight because they do not dare do otherwise. I have no misgivings, after what I have just seen, of the account that the National Army will give of itself on the other side."

That the directors of the Y.M.C.A. are making generous estimates of the needs of the soldiers abroad is shown by the fact that for the months of April, May and June their purchasing agents in the United States are asked to send to France, among other things, 600 tons of cigarettes, 312 tons of smoking tobacco, 300 tons of chewing tobacco, ten tons of tooth paste, sixty tons of chewing gum, 375 tons of canned fruits, two tons of tea, 250 tons of miscellaneous biscuits and four tons of shaving sticks. The new restriction of shipments to soldiers, noted on page 1167, combined with the assurances that our men

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abroad can get the small luxuries they want granted they have the money, calls attention to the fact that probably the wisest and most sensible thing to do as long as this rule holds is to send our men abroad the money that would have been expended on the gifts intended for them. If it is carefully addressed and is sent by registered post it should reach them much sooner than any gifts could under existing shipping conditions. And to get comforts quickly to all our relatives and friends abroad is the dearest wish of everyone in the Services.

There is a persistent rumor going about the Navy Department to the effect that Rear Admiral Leigh C. Palmer, U.S.N., Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, has asked to be relieved of duty in that bureau and assigned to sea duty. It is said that the Secretary of the Navy is reluctant to grant the request as he prefers to retain Rear Admiral Palmer in his present capacity, where he has been so successful in handling the many intricate and complicated matters which require his attention.

The right of the Government to draft men under the Selective Service Draft Act for foreign service will be determined by the Supreme Court. In an order made on March 25 the court agreed to expedite the case of Robert Cox, who, by a petition for a writ of habeas corpus which was denied by the lower court, attempted to obtain his release from the National Army, into which he had been drafted, and fixed April 15 next for hearing arguments. Cox is stationed at Camp Funston.

We have received a copy of the interesting Gas Defense Bulletin No. 5, dated March 5, 1918, issued by the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department. It contains extracts on the offensive use of gas and the defensive measures proposed and employed, and a number of excellent illustrations are given showing the use of gas and flame and the appliances used in connection therewith.

**ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.**

PUBLISHED WEEKLY—ESTABLISHED 1863. REG. U. S. PAT. OFFICE

Office, No. 20 Vesey Street, New York.

**ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.**

ESTABLISHED 1879. REG. U. S. PAT. OFFICE

Cable address, Armynavy, New York.

Entered at the New York P.O. as Second Class Matter.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1918.

**TO SIMPLIFY ARMY PAPER WORK.**

A simplification of Army paper work has been approved by the General Staff following recommendations submitted by The Adjutant General based on a test of the proposed changes by officers in the field. The announcement says: "The Adjutant General's Office has prepared a modern method of reporting and recording duties and status of officers and enlisted men. The muster roll is to be abolished, but the new daily reports which replace the roll will contain all the information heretofore borne thereon. The change has been approved by the Secretary of War."

The necessity for a change in Army paper work has been long felt. Heretofore the Army muster roll was prepared bi-monthly and except in cases of death, desertion and casualties in action the War Department was without information as to changes in duties and status of soldiers for periods varying from a few days to two months, in addition to the time required for mail to reach Washington. In order to obtain a complete record of the soldier it has been necessary to search through the bi-monthly muster rolls of his organizations from the date he entered the Service, a tedious task, particularly in case the soldier has been transferred or detached.

Under the new system the record of each enlisted man, in addition to being up-to-date and readily accessible, will show at a glance every change in his status or duties. The War Department will thus be able to act more intelligently and expeditiously on communications relative to officers and enlisted men and will be able to furnish more satisfactory information in response to inquiries of relatives and friends.

In devising the new system the necessity for relieving company commanders from the burden of paper work has been kept constantly in mind. The daily reports, which take place of the bi-monthly muster rolls, will be prepared at regimental or other headquarters by a personnel officer, who will obtain the data from the company morning reports. He will also keep the accounts of pay of enlisted men and prepare all pay rolls. Company commanders will thus be relieved from the preparation of muster rolls and pay rolls, which in the past has constituted a large part of the paper work of the company. The scheme of records is so arranged that the battalion or company when detached takes the records with it and a personnel officer of the unit carries on the work.

There is now being prepared in The Adjutant General's Office a new pay card, which will be kept by the personnel officer, and will show the pay status of the men at all times. Should the man be transferred or detached from his company he will carry this card with him. This obviously will eliminate many causes for delayed payments and do away with many of the annoyances that have heretofore existed.

The Adjutant General's Office has recently issued to the Service another new blank form known as "Individual Equipment Record," which will greatly reduce the administrative clerical work, particularly of companies. This record, like the new Service record and the pay card now being prepared, is opened at the time of the soldier's enlistment and follows him wherever he goes. It shows the clothing and equipment issued to the soldier or for which he is responsible, and renders unnecessary the preparation of invoices and receipts when he is transferred or detached. Under this system all clothing and the individual mess equipment are dropped from the returns of accountable officers at the time of issue to the soldier and not taken up until the soldier is discharged or otherwise separated from the Service.

These new systems, together with approved changes in forms, such as the Service record of the soldier, the report of physical examination, the enlistment paper and the certificate of disability for discharge, and with new publications, such as the series of special regulations and the monthly and annual extract from General Orders and Bulletins, will all tend to greatly reduce the administrative labor of troops and facilitate the preparation of records and returns.

**RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.**

A memorandum on the changes in paper work was submitted to the Chief of Staff March 20, prepared by Brig. Gen. Peter C. Harris of The Adjutant General's Office, and submitted by General McCain. It gives the proposed method of reporting and recording duties and status of officers and enlisted men and of relieving company commanders from preparation of pay rolls, which was tried out for a period of ten days by forty-nine organizations, posts and stations of the Regular Army, National Army and National Guard. These included five Infantry regiments, four Field Artillery regiments, four Engineer regiments, five Machine-gun battalions, four Field Signal



battalions, five Train Headquarters and Military police, five Ammunition trains, four Supply trains, three Engineer trains, three Sanitary trains; the Walter Reed General Hospital; Camp at American University; Forts Hamilton and Jay, N.Y.; Recruit Depot, Fort Slocum, N.Y.; Atlantic Branch, U.S. Disciplinary Barracks, and Washington Barracks, D.C. The adoption of the system is, the memorandum from The A.G.O. states, positively recommended in thirty-eight reports; six reports contain no positive recommendations, but none is adverse; five reports have not been received. Opinion is divided as to whether or not the proposed method will render the consolidated morning report unnecessary. The subject of morning reports, strength reports, and monthly returns is being studied and will be dealt with in a future memorandum.

#### Outline of Proposed System.

The details of proposed plans are contained in memorandum of Jan. 24, 1918. Briefly, the plan provides for a daily report of changes in status of officers and enlisted men (substantially a consolidation of the remarks on company and detachment morning reports) to be rendered to The Adjutant General of the Army by officers at regimental and other headquarters designated as personnel officers. The personnel officer will also keep the accounts of pay of all enlisted men of the regiment, separate battalions, etc., and prepare all pay rolls. He will in addition prepare returns of casualties in action, field returns, regimental returns, and other similar returns and reports; and will be charged with the administration, under the supervision of the regimental or other commander, of all matters relating to enlisted personnel, except equipment, training and discipline.

In the office of The Adjutant General of the Army the enlistment paper, report of physical examination, report of assignment and other individual records of each soldier are to be filed in a jacket, on which it is proposed to transcribe the data from the daily change in status report, the complete record of the soldier thus being segregated and readily accessible at all times. A record card for each officer and enlisted man was proposed in the earlier memorandum, of Jan. 24. Since then it has been decided to transcribe the data from the daily change in status reports to the jacket containing the other records of the soldier, this rendering a separate record card unnecessary.

#### Advantages of New Method.

Among the advantages claimed for the proposed method in memorandum of Jan. 24 are the following: "It eliminates from the company the following: Bi-monthly muster rolls, monthly returns, returns of casualties in action, pay rolls and final statements. This reduction in paper work of companies is a matter of the greatest importance, as it is well known that under the present system company commanders are unable to give proper attention to the discipline, instruction and training of their commands. \* \* \*

"The War Department records of each officer and enlisted man from date of entry into until date of separation from the Service will by proposed method be shown on one card, instead of a number of monthly returns or bi-monthly muster rolls, thus eliminating the delays incident to searches through files of such returns and rolls. The records being up-to-date and readily accessible, the War Department will be able to act more intelligently and expeditiously on communications relative to officers and enlisted men, and will be able to furnish more satisfactory information in response to inquiries from relatives and friends."

The Quartermaster General in an indorsement dated March 14, 1918, on a letter from The A.G.O. requesting his views with regard to so much of the proposed method as relates to the preparation of pay rolls and final statements said: "The plan proposed looking toward the preparation of pay rolls and final statements by the regimental personnel officer instead of by the organization commander meets with the approval of this office. This office can find no authority, other than that contained in Regulations, requiring the organization commander to certify to the correctness of pay rolls and final statements. The authenticity of the rolls is dependent upon their certification by a responsible officer, and any officer signing the certificates on said roll seems sufficient to authorize payment thereon."

The Auditor for the War Department, in an indorsement dated March 19, 1918, on letter requesting his opinion as to the legality of having pay rolls and final statements prepared and authenticated by a personnel officer at regimental headquarters instead of by company commanders, states: "This office will make no objection to the procedure proposed, provided the Army Regulations are suitably changed and the approval of the Comptroller of the Treasury is obtained to the forms used."

With reference to the methods employed in our Navy and Marine Corps and in the French and British armies this memorandum of Jan. 24 said: "In the methods of the services under consideration, namely the British and French armies and the United States Navy and Marine Corps, are found two identical underlying basic principles, namely, (1) reports of changes in status are made to the central record office immediately upon occurrence of the change, and (2) the keeping up therefrom of individual compiled records, differences being found only in the details of the application of these principles. For the British and French armies such reports are not supplemented, duplicated or confirmed by a report known as a muster roll, the latter being apparently an essentially American institution, and being appar-

ently considered unnecessary in the great armies of Britain and France."

#### No Additional Clerks Required.

As to the officers required for the proposed plan, General Harris's memorandum continues, reports indicate that no additional officers other than those provided in Tables of Organization will be necessary, except at regimental headquarters. The personnel officer of the regiment should be a staff officer of equal rank with the regimental adjutant and regimental supply officer. In separate battalions the battalion adjutant or battalion supply officer should be able to perform the duties of personnel officer in addition to other duties. In a separate company or similar unit the commander or one of his lieutenants can act as personnel officer.

The reports of the test indicate that one personnel clerk will be required for each battalion, or three for a regiment of three battalions. The present Tables of Organization provide three statistical clerks, one sergeant and two corporals for each regiment of three battalions, and for other organizations statistical clerks are provided at the rate of one for each battalion. As the work originally intended for the statistical clerks will be performed by the personnel clerks, the statistical clerks will be available for assignment as personnel clerks, thus rendering it unnecessary to provide additional enlisted men for the clerical work incident to the proposed plan. However, in view of the nature and importance of the work, it is believed that one of the personnel clerks at regimental headquarters should have the rank of regimental sergeant major, and that all other personnel clerks should have the rank of sergeants.

It is recommended in the memorandum of March 20:

1. That bi-monthly muster of troops be discontinued and that the duties and status of officers and enlisted men be reported to The Adjutant General of the Army daily on special forms to be provided for the purpose.

2. That pay rolls be prepared at regimental, post and other headquarters, instead of by company and detachment commanders.

"If these recommendations are approved," the memorandum concludes, "special regulations with the necessary blank forms to put them into effect will be prepared in this office and submitted for the action of the Chief of Staff, together with the necessary changes in Army Regulations and in Tables of Organizations."

#### FOR A STRONGER GENERAL STAFF.

If the Senator from Georgia, Hoke Smith, can procure it by action of the War Department and Congress, there will be a General Staff large enough and strong enough to direct the military affairs of the Army. He has expressed himself in no doubtful way in regard to the conduct of affairs, and speaking from his experience as an organizer, which he is, and not as a military man, which he says he is not, he holds that it is good business that every undertaking should be conducted by a man familiar with that particular line of business. It is in accord with plain common sense, Senator Smith believes, that the business of the first importance in the world today, soldiering, should be conducted by soldiers and not by amateurs, however talented and well-trained in other respects. He does not mean to exclude business men from the business side of military operations; but he would place at the head of the General Staff the most capable military commander in the Army, with the exception of the officer to command our armies in France. Under the Chief of Staff Senator Smith would place a sufficient number of officers of the first order of ability to work out the military problems that must be solved to create an army of 5,000,000 men to be sent abroad, and with an increase of authority would have him held to the utmost responsibility.

If the General Staff had been properly organized, Senator Smith holds, even if it had had no more authority to say: "This is what we need; this is what we must have," no Secretary of War could have declined to provide immediately for the clearly presented requirements of the Army. Congress by the act of 1903 created the General Staff of the Army, which, as was said by Elihu Root, then Secretary of War, was to obviate conflict between civil authority as represented by the Secretary of War and military authority as represented by a commanding general. Under the Secretary of War the General Staff was to plan and direct the military affairs of the Army, although Congress never delegated to it the enormous powers bestowed upon such an organization as the German General Staff. Congress has also by degrees been reducing the powers of the General Staff until in 1915, and in the following year by the National Defense Act (1916), it deprived it of all authority. Although it increased the number of officers allowed to the staff, it provided that not more than one-half of them should be assigned to duty within the District of Columbia, and that no officer should be assigned to any duty that would in any way give him authority over any bureau of the War Department. The act of May, 1917, Section 11, removed these latter restrictions, but in no way increased the powers of the General Staff.

Provost Marshal Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, U.S.A., on March 25 called on the states of Minnesota, Illinois, Iowa and Indiana to rush 4,509 draft registrants for technical training. This is the first step toward training a large body of specialists. It is planned to train 60,000 this summer, and other calls will be made as rapidly as the schools report their readiness to receive the men. Those under to-day's call begin their course April 5. The men called by this order are for training as wood-

work and gasoline experts for the Aviation Corps. Their special function will be to keep the American air fleet in first class condition. The call is for volunteers and young men of grammar school education. Those who desire to enter the schools for this course should apply to their local boards.

#### THE GREAT BATTLE.

At the time we went to press the British and French were more than holding their own on their new defense lines against the great German drive in the greatest battle in history. In their preparations for the present drive the Germans concentrated at first a superior weight of artillery fire, as well as vastly superior numbers of men in action. It was good military strategy that the British and French should retire to stronger positions in the face of such odds, and by so doing they have made a brilliant defense, ready for the turn of the tide in the attack.

In the meantime our own Congress should look ahead, and make provision to follow the reported recommendations of General Wood, authorizing promptly an increase of our Armies to at least 5,000,000 men, or such other numbers as the General Staff may recommend. There is no time to waste on useless discussions by men who are not qualified to form a judgment in military matters. Let Congress take the advice now of our military experts who know whereof they speak, and who have spoken for many years past, but unfortunately for the nation their sound advice fell upon deaf ears. The country is now, or should be, awake to the criminality of not listening to the words of those who have urged the necessary measures to place the United States in a proper state for defense.

We have been one year in the war, lacking a few days, and our Armies are not yet ready to strike the blow necessary to assure the victory to our Allies. For this, past Congresses are chiefly to blame. It is up to the present Congress to profit by the mistakes of the past, and to help speed up before it is too late. If Great Britain can raise and equip an army of some seven million men for duty in various parts of the world, surely these United States should not hesitate to raise 5,000,000 men, or more if needed, and need them we may. It will require a knockout blow to the enemy to win the war, and we must have the force to deliver it. The French and British have done their share; let us do ours. England has put some forty per cent. of her population in the military service, according to figures said to be authentic.

#### DEPARTMENT DIRECTORIES NEEDED.

Persons having business with the War and Navy Departments find a great deal of difficulty and delay in locating particular branches of these departments by reason of the expansion of their activities. Some of the department at Washington publish complete directories at regular intervals which are of material assistance to those who must visit these departments; but there is no up-to-date directory of the Navy Department or the War Department and their branches. These two departments occupy buildings located in every section of the city of Washington, and at times what seems an interminable search is necessary to find the right branch of any particular bureau. Changes have been made rapidly and they are being made every day, yet it seems not impossible and certainly in the interest of efficiency to provide means for informing the public where the branches are located. In every building there is an information bureau, but these information bureaus vary in efficiency, and the constant changes being made from headquarters add to the difficulties of these individual information bureaus. The expense attached to the preparation and publication of a directory is slight when compared with the annoyance experienced by those who have legitimate business with the most important branches of Government activities. In a general way most of the important branches of the two departments have now been more or less permanently located and a directory would save much time and carfare, and in many ways expedite the transaction of public business.

On March 23, 25 and 26 there were unsuccessful efforts in the Senate to make progress in making effective several resolutions and amendments concerning the greater military effectiveness of the Selective Service Act. On March 23 the Senate spent some time in a fruitless discussion, so far as results were concerned, of Senator Hardwick's amendment to the bill providing for the registration of men who have become twenty-one years of age since June 5, 1917, registration day under the Selective Service Act, which would exempt men who have become thirty-one years old but who have not yet been drafted. Senator Chamberlain attacked the amendment sharply, declaring it might soon become necessary not only to increase the draft limit to forty-five years of age, but also to lower it to eighteen or nineteen years. The amendment was rejected and at the request of Mr. Chamberlain the resolution of Senator New also was temporarily laid aside since it involved, "in a measure, the question of universal military training" which Mr. Chamberlain said he was sure would "lead to prolonged discussion," and this would interfere with the passage of bills calling for no further discussion. On March 25 Senator Chamberlain tried again to put through the resolution affecting the registration of all male citizens who have become twenty-one years of age since June 5, but without success and it again failed of passage on the following day, the obstacle being a lengthy discussion of Senator New's amendment.



## THE SIXTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

Bills Before Congress appear on page 1170.

In the way of action on military matters March 23 was a busy day in both the Senate and the House, for the Senate disposed of a number of its measures relating to the Army and Navy and the House passed several Senate bills on military or naval subjects, including some bills that are represented in paragraphs of the Naval Appropriation bill as reported to the House on March 19. They are briefed on page 1755 of this issue. Except S. 3400 and S. 3404, which in their present form embody House amendments, these bills are now ready for the President's signature without awaiting action on the Naval Appropriation bill. They are the following:

## Sundry Naval Bills Passed.

(1) Payment of gun pointers (S. 3445); (2) Fireman pay (S. 3130); (3) Pay of retired chief warrant officers on active duty (S. 3400); (4) Disposal of personal effects (S. 3129); (5) Dropping officers from the rolls (S. 3404).

## Three-Year Naval Academy Course.

The House also passed S. 3401, amended to read: "That the President be, and he is hereby authorized until Aug. 1, 1921, to reduce, in his discretion, the course of instruction at the United States Naval Academy from four to three years and to graduate classes which have completed such reduced courses of instruction."

## SENATE PASSAGE OF SENATE BILLS.

The Senate bills passed by the Senate, which now go to the House, are the following: S. 121, S. 3528, S. 3693, S. 3736, S. 3801, S. 3803, S. 3863, S. 3980, S. 3961, S. 3982. The text of these measures we give below:

## To Forbid Desecration of the Flag.

S. 121 forbids the desecration of the flag of the United States or any representation thereof by affixing or placing upon it lettering or designs of any kind for advertising or other purposes; defacing, defiling or casting contempt upon the flag in any manner. The bill permits the use of the flag by newspapers and on badges and stationery of various kinds not used for advertising purposes. The placing of regimental, camp or legion names and numbers on the flag by military organizations and societies is not forbidden.

## Details to Military Schools.

S. 3528 suspends for the present [emergency] war Sections 45, 46 and 56, National Defense Act, relating to details of officers to military schools as instructors and makes new regulations for such details and furnishing of equipment for military instruction purposes. This bill was printed in our issue of Jan. 26, page 815, and is passed without other amendment than the substitution of the word "war" for "emergency" wherever it occurs in the bill.

## Army Nurse Corps.

S. 3693 prescribes the personnel of the Army Nurse Corps (female), the qualifications for appointment, method of appointment, pay, allowances and leave, and conditions under which they may be retired. The rates of pay are fixed as follows:

Sec. 3. That the annual rate of pay of the members of said corps shall be as follows: Superintendent, \$2,400; assistant superintendents and directors, \$2,000; assistant directors, \$1,800; chief nurses, \$960 in addition to the pay of a nurse; nurses, \$780 for the first period of three years' service, \$840 for the second period of three years' service, \$900 for the third period of three years' service, \$960 for the fourth period of three years' service, and \$1,020 after twelve years' service in said corps (including in all cases time of service as contract nurse); reserve nurses, when upon active duty, will receive the same pay as nurses who have served in the corps for periods corresponding to the full period of their active service; and all members of said corps, in addition to the foregoing, the sum of \$10 per month when serving beyond the continental limits of the United States (excepting Porto Rico and Hawaii).

Sec. 4. That members of said Nurse Corps who shall have had active service therein of twenty years (including for the purpose of computation time of service as contract nurse) shall, upon application therefor to the Secretary of War, be placed upon a retired list, and shall thereafter receive seventy-five per cent. of the pay, exclusive of foreign service pay, they were drawing at the time they became entitled to retirement as aforesaid.

## Six Months Pay to Dependents.

S. 3736 provides for the payment of six months' pay to the widow, children, or other designated dependent relative of any officer or enlisted man of the Regular Army whose death results from wounds and disease not the result of his own misconduct. Nothing in this act or in other existing legislation shall be construed as making the provisions of this act applicable to officers or enlisted men of any forces or troops of the Army of the United States other than those of the Regular Army, and nothing in this act shall be construed to apply to commissioned grades to any officers except those holding permanent or provisional appointments in the Regular Army.

## President to Fill Temporary Vacancies.

S. 3801 authorizes the President to promote, without nomination to the Senate, Regular Army officers to fill temporary vacancies, not above the grade of colonel, in the grades of the Regular Army, caused by appointment of officers to higher grades in the forces other than the Regular Army. This would result in a great saving of time and could cause no injustice, as these temporary promotions are limited. The text follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the last sentence of Sec. 8 of "An act to authorize the President to increase temporarily the Military Establishment of the United States," approved May 18, 1917, be, and the same hereby is, amended to read as follows:

"Vacancies in the grades of the Regular Army resulting from the appointment of officers thereof to higher grades in the forces other than the Regular Army herein provided for, shall be filled by temporary promotions and appointments in the manner prescribed by Sec. 114 of the national defense act approved June 3, 1916, except that such promotions and appointments may be made by the President alone when such vacancies are in grades not above that of colonel; and officers appointed under the provisions of this act to higher grades in the forces other than the Regular Army herein provided for shall not vacate their permanent commissions or be prejudiced in their relative or lineal standing in the Regular Army."

## Sale of War Supplies.

S. 3803 authorizes the President, during the existing emergency, in his discretion, and upon such terms as he shall deem expedient, through the head of any executive department, to sell any war supplies, materials, and equipment heretofore or hereafter purchased, acquired, or manufactured by the United States, to any person, partnership, association, or corporation, or to any foreign state or government engaged in war against any government with which the United States is at war. The bill further provides that the proceeds of any such sale shall

revert to the appropriation out of which the purchase of the supplies, materials or equipment was paid.

## Commutation of Quarters.

S. 3863 is the Army commutation of quarters bill and provides "That during the present emergency every commissioned officer of the Army of the United States on duty in the field, or on active duty without the territorial jurisdiction of the United States, who maintains a place of abode for a wife, child, or dependent parent, shall be furnished at the place where he maintains such place of abode, without regard to personal quarters furnished him elsewhere, the number of rooms prescribed by the Act of March 2, 1907, to be occupied by, and only so long as occupied by, said wife, child, or dependent parent; and in case such quarters are not available every such commissioned officer shall be paid commutation thereof at the rate authorized by law in cases where public quarters are not available; but nothing in this act shall be so construed as to reduce the allowances now authorized by law for any person in the Army."

## To Protect Carrier Pigeons.

S. 3980 is to prevent detention of, interference with or injury to any Antwerp, or homing pigeon, commonly called carrier pigeons, which is owned by the United States and bears a band owned and issued by the United States, having thereon the letters "U.S.A." and a serial number.

## Travel Expense of Enlisted Men.

S. 3961 provides that hereafter under such regulations and within such maximum rates as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War enlisted men of the Army may be reimbursed for actual expenses of travel, including subsistence and lodging, incurred while traveling under competent orders and not embraced in the movement of troops, or that they may be paid a flat per diem therefor in lieu of such reimbursement.

## Purchase of Military Supplies.

S. 3982 provides that "so much of Section 1133, U.S. Revised Statutes, and of Section 9, Act of June 3, 1916, as restricts purchase and distribution of military stores and supplies and work of construction and repair to officers of the Q.M. Corps, be suspended for the period of the existing war." It was explained that it has been found that some of the functions being performed by the Q.M. Corps in the way of the purchase and distribution of military stores and supplies and in works of construction and repair can be performed under existing conditions more efficiently by other branches of the War Department. This is particularly true in works of construction. It is believed that this work can be more efficiently and expeditiously performed in many instances by the Engineer Corps.

## Continuous Service for Non-Coms. Commissioned.

A number of the former non-commissioned officers of the Regular Army will be glad to know that the Senate passed, without amendment, H.R. 9003, to provide for restoration to their former grades of enlisted men discharged to accept commissions. As the bill goes to the President it provides "That any enlisted man of the Army of the United States who has heretofore been, or shall hereafter be, discharged to accept a commission in any component part of the Army of the U.S., and who shall tender himself for enlistment within three months after termination of his commissioned service, shall, subject to such examination for enlistment as is provided by law or regulation, be accepted and be restored to grade held by him before being discharged to accept such commission; and in computing service for retirement and continuous service pay he shall be credited with all time served with the forces of the U.S., and his service shall be deemed continuous, notwithstanding the interruption thereof by the changes of status provided for herein."

## Scout Officers for Philippine Militia.

The Senate also passed, without amendment, the following House bill, which now goes to the President: H.R. 9571. "That officers of the Philippine Scouts are made eligible to appointment as officers in the Militia or other locally created armed forces in the Philippine Islands which have been or shall hereafter be drafted into the service of the United States; and any such officer of the Philippine Scouts so appointed as an officer in said drafted forces shall not thereby vacate his commission in the Philippine Scouts, and in case his commission in said Philippine Scouts shall terminate while holding a commission in said drafted forces as aforesaid, he shall thereupon be eligible to reappointment as an officer of said Philippine Scouts notwithstanding his retention of a commission in said drafted forces. In computing period of service for any purpose officers of the Philippine Scouts shall be credited with all time served as commissioned officers in the drafted forces mentioned in Section 1 of this act."

The War Department considers it advisable to officer the Philippine Militia drafted into the service of the United States to some extent from officers of the Philippine Scouts themselves. With that end in view the bill was prepared by the War Department.

## BILLS CONSIDERED BUT NOT PASSED.

## Decorations from Foreign Governments.

S. 2796, to permit American citizens to wear medals or decoration received from certain foreign countries on entering the military or naval service of the United States was called up in the House on March 23, objection to consideration of the bill was made by Chairman Padgett, who said: "The objection is that the Navy Department wrote me a letter objecting to it, so far as that Department was concerned, on the ground that our men should not receive medals from other countries; that they should look to their own country and their own service for the medals. I had an official letter from the Secretary of the Navy on the matter, and I spoke to the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. Shallenberger) about it, and he said, having given it further consideration after he reported it, that he was inclined to the same opinion; that he did not intend to push the bill or to have it passed."

## Medals of Honor and Distinguished Service.

The bill, S. 1720, to provide for the award of medals of honor and distinguished service medals, was sent to the foot of the calendar of the House on March 23 after Mr. Mondell had said: "Reserving the right to object, I think some such bill should be passed, but there is a committee amendment to the bill which is very objectionable, and unless some understanding can be had in regard to that particular feature of the bill, I agree with the gentleman from Wisconsin that the bill ought not to be considered at this time. This amendment would open all the military records of the past to search with a view to granting these new medals for alleged acts of gallantry or merit in all the years that have passed. In that respect it changes very profoundly the character of the bill as the Senate passed it. It is a matter of such importance that it ought not to be considered

now unless there can be an understanding in regard to that particular section."

The Senate on March 25 passed S. 3426, to empower the President to requisition timber for war purposes. The bill, H.R. 9352, creating two additional Secretaries of War was sent to conference on March 25 on account of the Senate's amendment raising the salary from \$4,500 to \$5,000.

## War Risk Insurance.

The House on March 21 passed S.J. Res. 133, amended to read: "Resolved, etc., That insurance under the act entitled 'An act to authorize the establishment of a Bureau of War Risk Insurance in the Treasury Department,' approved Sept. 2, 1914, as amended by the Act approved Oct. 6, 1917, shall be granted by the Bureau of War Risk Insurance on application made by the person to be insured or, subject to such regulations as the bureau may prescribe, by any person, within the permitted class, as specified in Section 402 of said act, provided the person to be insured has been taken a prisoner of war before April 12, 1918: And provided further, That no one but the insured may designate a beneficiary, and nothing in this resolution shall be deemed to change or affect the permitted class of beneficiaries or impose any obligation on the insured against his will."

The Senate on March 20 passed, without amendment, H.J. Res. 154, authorizing the erection of a memorial in Washington to the memory and in honor of the members of the various orders of sisters who gave their services as nurses on battlefields, in hospitals, and on floating hospitals during the Civil War.

The bill S. 3874 was reported in the Senate from committee on March 19, amended to authorize the Secretary of War "to procure a bronze medal, with suitable device and ribbon, to be presented to each of the several officers and enlisted men and families of such as may be dead, of the National Guard, who, under the orders of the President, served not less than four months in the service of the U.S. on the Mexican border in the years 1916 and 1917, and who are not eligible to receive the Mexican service badge heretofore authorized by the President: Provided, That such medals shall not be issued to men who have, subsequent to such service, been dishonorably discharged from the Service, or deserter."

The Acting Secretary of the Navy transmits a proposed draft of a bill to establish certain new ratings in the Navy, noted under Bills as S. 4140. Mr. Roosevelt says: "The establishment of these new ratings would not change in any way the number of men or the pay, but the present war has illustrated the necessity of having expert torpedomen, signalmen, and radiomen, and it is intended to give these new ratings to present gunner's mates, quartermasters, and electricians, who are now performing these special duties. The signalmen referred to in Section 2 of the bill are not identical with the signal boys referred to in the last proviso, the difference being that the men who are to get the ratings and perform the duties of signalmen (now performed by quartermasters) have greater knowledge, experience, and executive ability, and would supervise the work of the signal boys (now being performed by seamen and landsmen detailed as signalmen)."

The Acting Secretary of War recommends that the appropriation of \$1,000,000 for contingent expense incident to the construction of seacoast fortifications and their accessories, carried in the Urgent Deficiency bill, approved June 15, 1917, be extended to include the insular possessions, the Panama Canal and Porto Rico.

A \$50,000,000 appropriation as a revolving fund to enable the President to contract for war minerals for not exceeding two years, purchase, store and sell them at reasonable prices, as part of the war policy, is proposed in an Administration bill considered by the House Mines Committee. These are the minerals whose adequate supply, equitable distribution and production and movement are to be safeguarded under the proposed legislation: Antimony, arsenic, chromium, graphite, magnesite, manganese, mercury, molybdenum, platinum pyrites, tungsten, tin and sulphur and alloys and chemicals derived from them. The bill gives the President power to license the manufacture, storage, mining or distribution of the minerals, to fix prices, to requisition the minerals at fair prices and if necessary to take over any undeveloped or idle mineral lands or deposits and operate them or cause them to be operated.

## URGENT DEFICIENCY BILL.

The President has signed the \$1,150,000,000 Urgent Deficiency Appropriation bill (H.R. 9867), including riders authorizing the sale of enemy property in this country and for the purchase by the Government of the German wharves at Hoboken, N.J. Before agreement in the Senate on March 25 Senator Ferlinghuysen of New Jersey alone opposed the enemy property legislation, declaring it would remove the Hoboken piers from local taxation and that the Alien Property Custodian's powers might be abused to the injury of American stockholders in German corporations.

## Reimbursement for Property Lost in the Service.

The Senate amendment relating to claims for lost property was amended in conference and adopted as follows:

Claims of officers and enlisted men for loss of private property destroyed in the military service: Property belonging to officers, enlisted men, and members of the Nurse Corps (female) of the Army, which they are required by law or regulations to own and use in field service in the performance of their duties, which since April 5, 1917, has been, or shall hereafter be, lost, damaged, or destroyed in the military service, shall be replaced, or the damage thereon, or its value recouped to the owner as hereinafter provided, when such loss, damage, or destruction has occurred or shall hereafter occur without fault or negligence on the part of the owner in any of the following circumstances:

First. When such private property so lost or destroyed was shipped on board an unseaworthy vessel by order of an officer authorized to give such order or direct such shipment, or destroyed by the enemy or by shipwreck.

Second. When it appears that such private property was so lost or destroyed in consequence of its owner having given his attention to the saving of property belonging to the United States which was in danger at the same time and in similar circumstances.

Third. When such private property is destroyed or captured by the enemy, or is destroyed to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy, or is abandoned by reason of military emergency requiring its abandonment.

The Secretary of War is authorized and directed to examine into, ascertain, and determine the value of such property lost, destroyed, captured, or abandoned as specified in the foregoing paragraphs, or the amount of the damage thereon, as the case may be; and the amount of such value or damage so ascertained and determined shall be paid from appropriations made therefor, or such property lost, destroyed, captured, or abandoned, or so damaged as to be unfit for service, may be replaced in kind from Government property on hand by the supply officer or quartermaster of the organization to which the person entitled thereto belongs or with which he is serving upon the order of the commanding officer thereof.

Tender of replacement or the determination made by the



Secretary of War upon a claim presented as provided for in the foregoing paragraphs shall constitute a final determination of any claim cognizable under this act, and such claim shall not thereafter be reopened or considered by any accounting officer or court of the United States.

No claim arising under this act shall be considered unless made within one year from the time that it accrued, or presented within six months after peace is established.

For the payment of any awards hereunder there is appropriated the sum of \$200,000.

Among other items of Service legislation in the bill as adopted we note the following:

The bill provides \$13,000,000 for temporary employment of additional clerks and other employees in the War Department and its bureaus, not more than thirty of these to receive exceeding \$1,500 per annum each and not exceeding \$2,400. For temporary War and Navy office buildings \$5,775,000 is appropriated.

The total limit of cost of the five Coast Guard cruising cutters, fixed at \$2,250,000 by the naval act of March 4, 1917, is increased to \$3,500,000; provided, that if in the judgment of the Secretary of the Navy the most rapid and economical construction of the foregoing vessels can be obtained thereby, he may contract, within the limit of cost herein named, for the construction of said vessels upon the basis of actual cost plus a profit to be determined by him.

#### LIMIT GIFTS FOR SOLDIERS ABROAD.

A War Department bulletin issued on March 26 and signed by Major Gen. Peyton C. March, Acting Chief of Staff, announces through the Committee on Public Information a necessary restriction of the shipment of parcels, to officers and soldiers in France. On account of the well-known shortage in shipping it is necessary to limit shipments to France to things which are absolutely essential for the fighting efficiency of our forces in France. In other words, we must strip for action.

It has been found that the shipments of parcels to individual officers and soldiers has assumed enormous proportions now averaging 250 tons a week and by reason of their bulkiness displacing a great amount of important Army freight on commercial liners and transports. Because of this, General Pershing found it necessary to earnestly recommend a curtailment in shipping of parcels to France.

Based on his recommendation, a board was convened under the direction of the Secretary of War and the Postmaster General. The board consisted of: Otto Praeger, Second Assistant Postmaster General; Major H. C. Morse, jr., Embarkation Branch, Q.M.C.A.; A. J. Passage, National War Work Council, Y.M.C.A.; H. C. Pelkey, American Red Cross; and Robert G. Wulf, Committee on War Activities, Knights of Columbus. In accordance with the recommendation of the board, the following policy was adopted:

"In future shipments of any articles to members of the American Expeditionary Forces abroad will be limited to those articles which have been requested by the individual to whom same is to be shipped, such request having been approved by his regimental or higher commander. Parcel post shipments will be accepted by the Post Office authorities and other shipments by express or freight companies only upon presentation of the above approved request in each individual case."

It will be seen from these instructions, says the announcement, that it is not the desire of the War Department to prohibit shipment by relatives and friends of necessary articles to members of our Army in Europe, but only to restrict such shipments to the needs of the individual as expressed in a request made by him and approved by his commander. In this manner the amount of shipment of such articles will be under control of those in authority in France, yet will deprive no person of any useful article. This action has been taken only to meet a most urgent war necessity.

Coincident with this the Post Office Department calls attention to the fact that if the gifts sent to members of the American Expeditionary Forces are in the nature of eatables, such as the regular trade brands of sweet biscuits, candies, canned goods, or tobacco in any form, such things can be bought in the Y.M.C.A. canteens or stores in France at prices that average lower than such things can be bought in the United States. The following list is given as illustrating the prices at which such things can be had at the "centers" or "canteens" in France:

	Cents per package.
Biscuits:	
Fig newtons	19
Lemon snaps	9 1-2
Olibet "Petit Beurre"	13 1-3
Olibet "Demi Lune"	13 1-3
Olibet "Lux"	13 1-3
Laurens, with confiture	23 3-4
Leffelsar, petits fours	38
Takomas	9 1-2
Unesda biscuits	9 1-2
Unesda Lunch	9 1-2
Vanilla wafers	19
Yum Yum	9 1-2
Zu Zu	9 1-2
Sable extra fousard, Le Sauveur	13 1-3
Cielite cadoret	43-4
Sabiet cadoret	9 1-2
Candy:	
Almonds, salted	22-4-5
Peanuts, sugared	49
Lamprecht's "Au Petit Suisse"	14 5-4
Rocher chocolate	38
Bouches chocolate	3-4-5
Kinglets	19
Canned goods:	
Apricots, Brownie	26 1-2
Apricots, extra	34 1-5
Peaches, Rosedale, Y.F.	34 1-5
Peaches, Rosedale, S.E.Y.O.	34 1-5
Pears, Rosedale	34 1-5
Pineapple, Robinhood	26 1-2
Apricots, Monogram	26 1-2
Peaches, Monogram, sliced	26 1-2
Peaches, Monogram, whole	26 1-2
Chewing gum:	
Adams Black Jack	43-4
Adams Peppin	43-4
Spearmint	43-4

In the way of smokes, there are twenty-two varieties of cigarettes, from Pall Mall to Sweet Caporal. There are seven varieties of jams, besides seven kinds of soft drinks, from grape juice to tea.

The Post Office Department statement continues: "The attention of the public is called to the fact that every pound and every ton of parcel post which is sent from the United States, but which can be bought by the soldiers in France, forces off the ships ammunition and other needed war materials. The immense volume of parcel post sent to France containing articles which can be purchased cheaply by the soldiers in France, and which are not usually shipped from the United States but are obtained in Europe, principally from Spain, Switzerland and Italy, is shown by the fact that an investigation of

6,000 sacks of parcel post disclosed 3,874 pounds of candy, 1,332 pounds of chocolate, 1,327 cakes and 2,838 packages of chewing gum.

"During the month of February the volume of parcel post sent to the troops in France occupied 120,000 cubic feet of space on the ships. This would be a slice of cargo space 600 feet long, twenty feet wide and ten feet high. The demand on tonnage of the railroads in France is so great that it frequently requires days before enough cars can be furnished to move the mail from the port to the interior of France. The number of soldiers is to be greatly increased and the amount of mail and war material will increase accordingly, and to meet this condition urgent suggestions are being made to reduce the size of parcel post packages and to eliminate a large quantity of parcel post. In view of this situation it becomes the patriotic duty of the people in this country not to send to the soldiers in France eatables or any other character of articles which can be bought from the Army or the numerous recreation centers that are established wherever troops are encamped."

#### THE GERMAN LONG RANGE GUN.

Following the long distance bombardment of Paris there has been much discussion in Army and Navy circles over the possibility that a gun could be constructed capable of sending a projectile seventy-four miles, and in this discussion a number of officers prominent in artillery and ordnance and allied sciences have expressed varying opinions. One of the leading ordnance authorities in the U.S. Army, whose name is withheld for military reasons, when asked by a representative of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL to express his opinion whether such a gun could be built and of the possibilities claimed for the mysterious weapon which has been hurling projectiles into the city of Paris, replied:

"We have the authority of the official reports from Paris that the city was shelled from a point outside the Allied line and we have the official statement from Berlin that such a cannon was in use. Assuming that such a gun has been built, it demonstrates the possibilities of modern explosives, gun construction skill and the science of ballistics. It is thought not to be impossible to construct a gun capable of throwing a projectile seventy-four miles; it is a problem in gun construction, involving developing an initial velocity as high as 6,000 feet per second. It may even be possible that the range can be increased. It may be that the bombardment of London from the Flemish coast is the *raison d'être* for the construction of such a gun.

"All that is necessary to any particular velocity is to burn behind a projectile the proper weight of powder, and sufficient length of bore in which to properly burn the powder. A gun thirty-five calibers long of the old Coast Artillery type has an initial velocity of approximately 2,000 feet. A gun of fifty calibers has an initial velocity of approximately 3,000 feet. It may be considered that increasing length of gun by fifteen calibers will give an additional thousand feet velocity, based on what guns have done in the past. Applying this rough rule it would seem possible to get the range indicated for the gun now bombarding Paris if this gun were ninety-five calibers long.

"It is only essential that the projectile, which in this case was apparently about 400 pounds in weight, should be backed by sufficient powder of the proper size of grain. Projectiles at present have behind them a weight of powder about one-third the weight of the projectile. The higher initial velocity could be obtained by the use of a greatly increased charge. It is of course essential that there should be ample space in the breech of the gun in which such a charge could be burned advantageously. It resolves itself, then, into a problem of interior and exterior ballistics; that is, the principles governing pressure and velocity within the gun, and elevation of the gun and muzzle velocity. Until comparatively recently it has been assumed that the maximum range possible would be obtained in firing a gun at forty-five degrees elevation. But it is now known that the maximum range is given by an angle of elevation considerably greater than forty-five degrees.

"It may be said that if the gun which is now firing on Paris is 9.5 caliber, its length is about eighty feet. It is fired at an elevation greater than forty-five degrees and the highest point of its trajectory will be above twenty-five miles. At such high altitude the resistance of the air is very small.

"At the celebration of Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee a projectile 9.2 inches in diameter was fired from an English piece at an elevation of forty-three degrees. The projectile weighed between 500 and 600 pounds and the measured distance or range shown was about twelve miles. Under present conditions firing at a higher angle the same piece would probably throw its projectile much farther.

"One condition which has probably increased the range of this gun is the use of the thin steel air cap attached to the head of the projectile. This thin steel cap is hollow and is designed to reduce the resisting effect of the air. The gun may be built in two sections and joined after it has been employed. In this way many difficulties in transportation could be overcome. The principle of getting increased ballistic effect by extending the length of cannon is not a new one. It has been applied for many years. To prevent such a long gun from drooping toward the muzzle it is probably necessary to support it in a cradle and perhaps to support the cradle by a truss. In this way it is a simple matter to preserve the rigidity of the gun and also to provide for certain necessary adjustments.

"The range of all cannon depends upon the length of the bore, the elevation at which fired, the proper weight and composition of the explosive and its proper combustion in a space sufficient to give it its full force."

#### THE BOMBARDMENT OF PARIS.

The official announcement was made in Paris on March 23 that the city was being bombarded by long range cannon. Fragments of shells found bore marks of rifling, which was taken to indicate they had been fired from a gun, and this was further evidenced by the regularity with which they fell in the city.

A German official communication issued at Berlin on the night of March 24 said: "We have bombarded the Fortress of Paris with long distance guns."

An official report on March 25 from U.S. Ambassador Sharp at Paris said: "The enemy has fired upon Paris with a long distance gun since eight o'clock this morning every quarter of an hour and forty shells have reached the capital and suburbs. There are ten dead and about fifteen wounded. Means to combat the enemy gun are in course of execution."

According to unofficial report it was believed in Paris that a German "monster cannon" had been located in

the Forest of St. Gobain, west of Laon, approximately seventy-six miles from Paris. The gun bombarded Paris the greater part of the day on March 24, shells falling at intervals of from fifteen to twenty minutes, until about one p.m. Bombardment was resumed next day, only a few shells falling, and none has since been reported. Berlin announced on March 25: "In the evening we bombarded the Fortress of Paris with long range guns."

A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Copenhagen said: "The bombardment of Paris by a long-range gun was as great a surprise to Germany as to other parts of the world. The Berlin Vorwaerts says that had the statement not been officially confirmed it would have been considered an unusually heavy war lie."

Paris took the bombardment very calmly, and as indicated by Ambassador Sharp's dispatch, little material damage was done. All experts agree that at such a tremendous range even approximate accuracy is out of the question, and therefore the gun is of use only where a target is presented on a vast scale, like Paris. The object aimed at is moral effect rather than material, but in both respects the gun is likely to prove less effective than airplane raiders.

The latest details concerning shells that have fallen in Paris appear in an article in L'Homme Libre of Paris, dated March 27. As cabled by the Associated Press, it says: "The caliber of the shells that are being fired is 8.8 inches and the length of the shell is twenty inches. The shell weighs 200 pounds and contains less than twenty pounds of explosives. The shell is provided with a fuse protected by a threaded stopper, and has a diaphragm inside which divides the shell into two compartments of unequal size. Two holes in the diaphragm afford communication between the two pockets. These facts are accepted as an explanation of the two explosions which on occasion have followed in quick succession and which led to the belief that two guns were firing."

Lieut. Col. J. E. Munroe, Ord., N.A., commandant of the Watervliet Arsenal at Watervliet, N.Y., where the largest pieces of ordnance for the United States Government are constructed, is quoted by the New York Times as saying, that America had a gun capable of hurling a 16-inch shell fifty-nine miles if some sort of carriage could be invented which would allow an elevation of forty-five degrees and still withstand the shock of the tremendous recoil. It would be comparatively easy for us to manufacture a gun which would shoot fifty-nine miles, said the Colonel. In fact, there are several in commission that could throw a shell that distance if we had a carriage on which they could be elevated forty-five degrees. The trouble is, no one in the United States has ever devised a carriage that would permit that degree of elevation and survive the shock of the discharge. Personally, I do not think it would be worth much to us to have such a carriage, for its cost would be tremendous, and the damage a gun would be likely to do at such a distance would be entirely out of proportion to the cost. Remember, American coast defense guns have all been constructed with the idea of defense against ships, not cities, and the chances of hitting a ship fifty miles away would be negligible."

#### NOTES OF OUR FORCES ABROAD.

##### Awards for Distinguished Service.

Several additional officers and men of the American Expeditionary Forces have been named for the Distinguished Service Cross since March 24. On that day it was announced that the following men won this new honor: Sergts. Varner Hall and James G. West and Corpls. Edgar H. Freeman, Amos Teske and Homer Whited, all of the same Infantry regiment, encountered an enemy patrol of ten men in No Man's Land on March 4. The Americans attacked the patrol and routed it and took two of the Germans prisoner. Lieut. H. R. Davies, M.R.C., who is serving with the British army, has been awarded the cross. Lieutenant Davies on Jan. 8 entered a dugout under continuous shell fire and remained there attending the occupants after it had been blown in. He performed an amputation operation and saved the life of a British soldier. He received the first medal conferred on any American serving with the British forces. The Lieutenant, who, as previously recorded, took a prisoner in a listening post in the Toul sector, is from Charleston, S.C. He and all the men in the patrol have been given ten days' leave in recognition of their services.

The French commander of a division with which American troops are being trained awarded the Cross of War on March 24 to an American Infantryman who recently gave his life rather than abandon his post of duty. The War Cross was spiked to the coffin before burial. Two Infantrymen entered an abandoned trench to establish a sniper's post when they observed several Germans in the wire before the American trenches. Other Germans arrived. There began an exchange of rifle fire which resulted in a barrage from both sides. At the end of an hour the enemy gave up his attempt to enter the American lines and withdrew. Then it was discovered that one of the two Americans had been killed. There was plenty of time within a few yards, but he remained at his post throughout the artillery battle. The Cross has also been awarded to Corpl. Charles H. Burke, Inf. His citation reads: "Severely wounded while patrolling, he refused to leave his platoon commander, who also was severely wounded. He stayed at his side during an intense bombardment and insisted on driving off an enemy patrol."

The new decoration has also been conferred on Lieut. A. W. Terrel and Hospital Sergeant Peterson. The citation on Lieutenant Terrel says: "He conducted the movement of his battery under heavy fire near Péronne (Meurthe and Moselle) on March 6; credited by the commander with keeping up the morale of his men, and aiding their success. Although severely wounded, he refused aid until it was given to his men. The severity of his injury is shown by the fact that his leg was amputated." Sergeant Peterson was attached to an artillery regiment, and in action on March 5, although mortally wounded supervised the care of wounded, brought to a station which he had established and in order to save the lives of others gave up his own. He died of his wounds the same night.

The honor of being the first men outside the American service to receive the Distinguished Service Cross has fallen upon two French officers, Major Jacques Corbion, of the French mission, attached to the American forces which were north of Luneville, and Lieutenant de la Gligais, of the French artillery. Both officers gave assistance to the American troops while they were under heavy fire on March 9.

The right to special commendation for going over the top with his men is disclaimed by Chaplain Osiah Boucher, of Massachusetts, who recently received the Croix de Guerre from the French government for gallantry in action, in a letter made public in New York city on March 25. "My major," he wrote, "has recom-



mended me for the war cross. It is very kind of him, but I only performed my duty. When duty called me out there in the open, amidst the shells and bullets, I went. I went over the top with the men, so there is no merit on my part." Father Boucher, who was pastor of St. Roch's Church, Fall River, Mass., was one of the chaplains sent to France last fall by the Knights of Columbus.

Col. Douglas MacArthur, U.S.A., chief of staff of the Rainbow Division, was wounded in France. His name appeared in the casualty list, on March 25 but no details are given. Colonel MacArthur was formerly the War Department censor in Washington. In June last year he was assigned to duty in France. On March 15 word was received that he had won the French War Cross for gallantry in action.

#### Secretary Baker in London.

After visiting King Albert of the Belgians at the front on March 22, Secretary of War Baker went to London, arriving there on the following day. He was accompanied by Major Frederick Palmer. The Secretary was met by Ambassador Page, Major Gen. Biddle and Bartlett of the American Army, and by Col. Lord Duncannon, representing the British War Office. Mr. Baker drove to the house of Ambassador Page, whose guest he will be during his stay in London. Mr. Baker was presented to King George at Buckingham Palace on March 25 by Ambassador Page and conversed with the King for an hour about America's effort in Europe. He then called on Lloyd George and later gave a luncheon to his staff and to Vice Admiral Sims, U.S.N., and Major General Biddle. The Secretary spent the remainder of the day at the War Office in conference with Lord Derby, Secretary of War, and other British military officials. It was announced in Rome on March 27 that Mr. Baker was to visit that city to take part in a great celebration on April 6, the anniversary of the entrance of the United States in the war.

Following a conference held in Marseilles by the officers commanding the American troops, the United States Consul at Nice, General Goiran and the Mayor of Nice it has been decided that American officers will pass their convalescence on the Riviera. Negotiations have been opened with hotels as to the terms, and as soon as a decision is reached the hotels will be supplied by the French government.

#### CASUALTIES ABROAD.

March 23-29, 1918.

[All the enlisted are privates unless otherwise indicated.]

##### Killed in Action.

###### Lieutenant.

Feigl, Jefferson

###### Enlisted.

Allen, John E.  
Boerstler, Harry E.  
Coches, Walter T.  
Crist, Garry  
Fall, Henry H., corpl.  
Gross, Richard  
Henderson, Archie

Jones, Clarence M.  
Koopman, Jesse L.  
Miller, Alek  
Minteer, Dewey  
Nathan, Thomas C., cadet.  
Neal, William K.

##### Wounded Severely.

###### Lieutenant.

Goos, Harry W.

###### Enlisted.

Anderson, Carl  
Arasny, Stanley  
Bross, Jacob  
Dittman, Edward  
Du Bois, Charles E., bugler.  
Gondol, Simon  
Greer, George B.

Knochenhauer, Arthur  
Lepofsky, Abraham  
Montgomery, Dewain E.  
Morrisson, Oliver W.  
O'Donnell, James J.  
Ostrander, George E.  
Stiekler, Harry G., corpl.

##### Wounded Slightly.

###### Colonel.

MacArthur, Douglas

###### Majors.

Lawrence, George J.

Moynahan, Timothy J.

###### Captain.

Gow, Arthur S.

###### Lieutenants.

Booth, Arthur  
Patton, George F.  
Pickett, Lee Morgan

Roberts, Charles Glenn  
Tharp, Royal

###### Enlisted.

Beatrice, Salvatore E.  
Bielski, Edmund  
Blossom, Frank, mech.  
Bowers, Charles F.  
Buchanan, James J., sergt.  
Burgman, Marlonus W.  
Cain, Charley  
Carico, Arnold, corpl.  
Charland, Lee A.  
Cichanowich, Kasimies, cook.  
Collins, Edward J.  
Coppelle, Redolph J.  
Dillingham, Carter A.  
Dunsmuir, William  
Emerson, Leslie E.  
Engelke, Jr., Percy T.  
Fabian, Peter F.  
Foster, Robert A.  
Fuller, Charles L.  
Ginsberg, Jacob  
Glase, Basil  
Golt, Bernhard  
Gould, Frederick V.  
Grabill, Edward F.  
Gross, Albion O.  
Gulon, Everette G.  
Hastings, James M., corpl.  
Heath, Floyd, corpl.  
Herring, Ray C.  
Holmes, Oliver W.  
Hughes, Kenneth V., sergt.  
Hunt, John M., corpl.  
Kastner, Earl E.  
Kietzing, John

La Victoire, George, chf. mech.  
Leyschock, John, corpl.  
Lokker, Warren W., sergt.  
McDanielson, James  
Neisen, Ewart G.  
Parlow, Elmer J., corpl.  
Peavy, Jack, corpl.  
Peck, William C.  
Peoria, Mike  
Perry, John D.  
Pollock, David B.  
Rogers, William, sergt.  
Rennick, Mark A.  
Sandors, Dan  
Shelton, Major M.  
Shepherd, Harry  
Stouffer, Earl R., corpl.  
Tosta, Tony  
Thomas, Oscar E., corpl.  
Thorburn, Barton L.  
Tollin, Elton W.  
Toohy, Henry  
Trant, Charlie A.  
Twitchell, Edward C., corpl.  
Tymchok, Michael  
Valley, Ber Flog, William  
Walery, John  
Weidman, Harry F.  
Widdis, Joseph B.  
Winstead, Lennie, sergt.  
Winski, Tony  
Wyatt, James J.  
Yates, Fred S.

##### Died of Wounds.

###### Enlisted.

Grochowski, Boleslaw

Kirby, John T.

##### Died of Accidents.

###### Lieutenant.

Wheatley, Eugene R.

###### Enlisted.

Christians, Wilbur  
Galladay, James D., bugler.  
Gray, George C.  
Masse, Hunter, sergt.

Mider, Albert, corpl.  
Romanowski, Anthony  
Sullivan, Sylvester P.  
Tucker, Herbert J.

##### Died of Disease.

###### Enlisted.

Arnett, George  
Barrow, Charlie  
Becon, Harman  
Beck, Ole  
Boggs, Charles E.  
Boucher, Paul, cook  
Brader, Reynold A., corpl.  
Brillhart, Ryan E.  
Byerly, Elmer Matt wa  
Cooper, Franklin  
Covart, Joseph F.  
Gross, Robert S.

Hagood, Vincent Cephus, sergt.  
Hartman, Allen E.  
Hawston, Jule, sergt.  
Helm, Jacob Orten Eugene  
Israel, Alfred H., corpl.  
Larsen, Henry K.  
Lemke, John W.  
Lowery, Winthrop B.  
McElhinney, Michael L., sergt.  
McLeod, Alfred  
Michelson, Milton L.  
Odell, Ryan, corpl.

Oldfield, George W.  
Overstreet, Coy  
Owens, Walter H.  
Parker, William Eugene  
Perry, Henry  
Pickens, Fletcher  
Renaud, Alfred J., corpl.  
Robbins, William T.  
Shelton, Ross E., corpl.

Smith, Phillip C.  
Smith, Robert  
Spears, Elmer  
Stafford, Earnest L.  
Trimble, John  
Watson, Tom  
Wilkins, George H.  
Wirth, Edward

##### Died: Other Causes.

###### Lieutenant Colonel.

Wells, William S.

###### Enlisted.

Hilburg, Charles J., sergt.  
Erickson, Joseph E.

##### Missing in Action.

###### Enlisted.

Backus, Rudolf M.  
Bogin, Barney  
Carrender, William O.  
Hansen, Marius  
Larsen, Hans  
Morcy, Adelbert  
O'Neil, Hugh

Peters, Samuel J.  
Reilman, Hector E.  
Stonina, Joseph, sergt.  
Payne, John J., corpl.  
Struck, Edward E., corpl.  
Taraeka, John

###### Prisoner.

###### Enlisted.

Sorenson, Christian A.

#### EXPLAINS CASUALTY LIST ORDER.

The reasons impelling the War Department to eliminate the addresses from the casualty lists were stated, with a completeness of detail hitherto missing, in a letter from Acting Secretary Benedict Crowell to the President of the Senate in response to a Senate resolution of the same date, March 22, asking for the information. A letter written by Major Gen. Peyton C. Mach, Acting Chief of Staff, to Representative Modill McCormick in reply to a complaint made by the Illinois Congressman, contained the same text, and as made public by the War Department on March 26, reads substantially as follows:

"In connection with the matter of giving to the press casualty lists which contain the names of men who are killed or wounded, and nothing else, the policy of the Department is founded upon the following:

"To put into the hands of the nearest relative or the friend given by the soldier in his emergency address, prompt and accurate information concerning the casualty before anything is given to the press.

"Second. To prevent any information appearing in the papers which will be of any possible assistance to the German cause.

"The old system, which gave the date of the casualty, enabled the Germans to get exactly what effect was produced upon our troops in a raid of that date; and you will be interested to know that the publication of the emergency addresses brought down on the relatives a swarm of claim agents who guaranteed that they would get from the Government the war risk insurance, which is guaranteed by law to the proper inheritor; and, in spite of the fact that the Department has in each case advised the nearest relatives that their claims will be adjusted by the Government and that they will be furnished the money that is due them without the interposition of claim agents, numbers of poor people have yielded to the importunities of these agents and are thereby deprived of a portion of what is justly their due.

"The raids which are being conducted along our front, as you know, of course, are for the purpose of capturing one soldier, if possible, with the object of obtaining from him information about the organization which is opposed to the German lines at that point. With the publication of the address of the nearest relative the German agent in the United States approaches the relatives and obtains from them the information which Germany is attempting to obtain from our front by attacks on our forces. In France they publish no casualty lists at all, and the information reaches the relatives from the mayor or prefect of the town where the relatives live, who is required to communicate the facts to them verbally.

"It may be of interest to you to know that the Department is in receipt of letters from men of high standing in the country who have sons abroad protesting vigorously against any change in the new system and demanding that no information shall be given to the press which could in any possible way be of assistance to the Germans confronting their sons in France; and it has developed also, according to an official communication from the Red Cross, that the relatives of men who are killed in France are made the victims of the most absurd propositions to exhibit themselves for money, etc., making their grief the object of exploitation by cheap notoriety seekers.

"The whole matter of a change in our former method in publishing casualty lists was brought up by a cablegram from General Pershing, in which he stated that representatives of the French Government had formally protested against the methods that were then used, the specific case to which they referred being a statement given out in the United States officially which permitted the Germans to know definitely the effect of gas shells on a certain date. The whole subject was then thoroughly studied and the decision reached to adopt the policy which is the subject of your communication."

#### THE TORPEDO STATION EXPLOSION.

The court of inquiry appointed by the Navy Department, and of which Pay Insp. Charles W. Eliason, U.S.N., was senior member, to investigate the explosion at the torpedo station, Newport, R.I., on Jan. 26, has finished its work. The court compliments all officers and men, civilian employees and marines for their action and also the commanding officer of the station, Capt. Edward L. Beach, U.S.N., for precautions taken previously to prevent more serious consequences. The court reports that there is no need for further action by the Bureau of Ordnance and Bureau of Navigation. The report from the Navy Department, in part, follows:

The court finds that the safety precautions established and enforced at the torpedo station, at the time of the explosion, were more stringent than any which have been observed at this station during the past eighteen years, during which time no accident of this character has ever occurred.

The court further finds that the inspector of ordnance in charge caused all Navy regulations and all regulations and instructions of the Bureau of Ordnance, pertaining to the situation to be carried out and in addition issued special instructions for the proper care and efficient carrying out of the work under way.

The court further finds that the inspector of ordnance, in charge, and the officers present at the time of the explosion, together with the civilian employees of the sta-

tion, marines and enlisted personnel, all acted promptly and with coolness and efficiency to minimize and limit the effects of the explosion, to rescue the workmen buried in the debris and to save the lives of the wounded men. The court recommends that no further proceedings be had.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Bureau of Ordnance and the Bureau of Navigation of the Navy, the Navy Department approved the findings and opinion of the court of inquiry.

#### CASUALTIES AMONG CREW OF U.S.S. MANLEY.

The Navy Department has reported the following additional casualties among the crew of the U.S. destroyer Manley as a result of the explosion of a depth bomb on the Manley when she collided with a British man-of-war. The following are the names of the additional dead:

Richard Burke, chief water tender; Lewis Cohen, boatswain's mate, first class, should have been Louis Cohen; Timothy F. Corcoran, seaman; Nicholas M. Dreja, machinist's mate, second class; George C. Hartman, electrician, second class; John C. Holmes, carpenter's mate, first class; Charles H. Klahre, machinist's mate, second class; William H. Miller, boiler maker; Eugene D. Mitchell, fireman, first class; Edward V. Sullivan, coppersmith; Claude Mann, oiler; Charlie Ward, fireman, second class; eleven others whose names have not yet been received.

In addition to those previously reported, the following injured have been landed and sent to hospital:

Charles Cagle, fireman, second class; John L. Cardin, fireman, first class, U.S.N.R.F.; Isaac Diggs, mess attendant, first class; Charles D. Dwight, seaman, U.S.N.R.F.; Frederick Hanson, coxswain; William A. Johnston, ship's cook, fourth class; William J. Luckock, gunner's mate, first class; Kirk W. Morse, chief gunner's mate; Earle F. Nelson, electrician, third class, U.S.N.R.F.; Edward F. Russell, seaman, second class. All the injured are reported doing well.

Seriously Injured—Richard S. Gallman, seaman, second class, should have been Richard E. Gallman.

The following nineteen names include the seventeen missing and the two unidentified dead:

Edward E. Brewer, gunner's mate, second class; William W. Edds, fireman, second class; Allen Fleming, jr., seaman, second class; Lester O. Hartman, fireman, first class; Albert Van N. Herdman, coxswain; Elmer C. Ishum, fireman, second class; Albert L. Johnson, engine man, second class; Julius R. Jones, fireman, second class; Martin C. Kurtz, chief machinist's mate; Henry Lohmeyer, machinist's mate; John D. Lowder, jr., fireman, first class; Joseph W. Malwitz, fireman, second class; Michael F. McGowan, blacksmith, first class; John J. O'Donnell, seaman, second class; Albert A. Ross, seaman; Martin Rozanski, seaman; Lamorn Shaw, fireman, first class; Ralph C. Watson, engineman, second class; William H. Wood, gunner's mate, second class.

#### NAVY NOTES.

##### Schools for Navy Pay Officers.

Another term of the training school for training of officers for the Department of Supplies and Accounts of the Navy has begun at the Catholic University in Washington. Recently about seventy-five students were graduated and assigned to duty in the Navy Pay Corps. The course requires about eight weeks and the classes number from seventy-five to eighty students who have been selected as qualified to take the course which fits them for the Service. Paymr. Gen. Samuel McGowan, of the Navy, regards the school as one of the most efficient and valuable adjuncts to his department.

##### Navy Identification Tags.

Members of the House Naval Committee recently received a practical demonstration of the way sailors are supplied with identification tags. An officer appeared before them with the apparatus for marking the tags, including a spirit lamp for heating purposes, and took the finger prints of Congressmen just as if they were enlisted men going into the Navy for the first time. Every officer and enlisted man in the Navy must wear a tag made of metal, which is suspended around his neck by means of a wire of the same metal. The tag has on one side the etched print of the wearer's right index finger; and on the other his name, and figures showing the date of enlistment and the date of the man's birth. The etching process, as seen by the Congressmen, starts with making the finger print in the usual way in printer's ink on the face of the tag. It is then sprinkled with gilsonite or powdered asphaltum and dipped into nitric acid. The acid cuts away the unprotected metal, leaving an etching of the print. The initials and written matter are put upon the obverse side of the tag in the same manner. The committee members submitted with good grace to the making of these records. For the naval personnel, a second finger print is made and preserved in the office of the Bureau of Navigation, along with the records of the man, for reference and identification.

##### Change in Navy Jumper.

A change has been authorized in the dungaree jumpers worn by the enlisted men of the Navy. The style now in use has to be slipped over the head, but the new garment buttons down the front and is called a coat jumper. The new jumpers are being manufactured at the Charleston Navy Yard and will be issued as rapidly as possible to the men in the Service. The old style garment has been in use from time almost immemorial, but the new one will be welcomed by the men, who are enthusiastic over the design.

##### To Increase Navy Hospital Equipment.

To meet the anticipated increase in the personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery has under consideration increasing the facilities at the naval stations at Philadelphia, New York, Newport and other places by the addition of several thousand beds, and at some of the stations temporary structures are planned to house additional patients.

##### Vacancies in Navy Dental Corps.

Examinations will be held at Washington, D.C., on May 6 next to fill the twelve vacancies which now exist in the Dental Corps of the Navy. No further examinations are being held for the Naval Reserve Dental Corps as there is at present a sufficient number of dentists in that branch who have not been called to service.

##### Medical Reserve Officers for Navy.

At each of the larger stations of the Navy examinations are being held to increase the strength of the Medi-



cal Reserve Corps of the Navy. The Department needs 500 additional Medical Reserve officers and efforts are being made to obtain at least that number in addition to the present Reserve officers. The medical men who are accepted will be commissioned as assistant surgeons with the rank of lieutenant, junior grade, and qualified physicians between the ages of twenty-one and forty-four years will be accepted. The Navy Department needs these officers for active duty as soon as they can be obtained.

#### Referendum on Navy Uniforms.

The referendum on the change in the uniforms of Navy officers of the United States has started much discussion over the merits of the two styles of Navy service blouse and overcoat. Each style has strong advocates and the number of replies received at the Bureau of Navigation has not been sufficient as yet to base an estimate as to the final vote. It has been proposed to substitute the double-breasted coat with lapel collar for the service blouse, with its close-fitting collar, which has become generally recognized as a distinct type of uniform of the Navy. The Bureau of Navigation has submitted a form of ballot to all Regular commissioned officers of the active list who have had at least six years' service as a commissioned officer or passed midshipman. Some who are in favor of the new blouse hold that it is more comfortable in normal attitudes of the body; does away with the bandage around the neck; permits greater ventilation; is more serviceable, in that there is no mohair band to turn green or shiny; can be made by any tailor anywhere in the world, and probably \$5 cheaper, and will hold its shape better after pressing. Those who view the change with disfavor state that a plain standing collar or a colored shirt cannot be worn with it; it will require neck ties; less soldierly appearing; does not tend to require an officer to carry himself erect; encourages putting hands in the pockets, and presents greater difficulties of laundering collars. Some officers also hold the opinion that such a change as proposed is unnecessary in this time of war. A two-year period will, however, be permitted for the wearing of the present blouses in case the new one is adopted.

#### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

While making her way out of the harbor early on March 27 the U.S.S. Vesuvius ran ashore near Lovell's Island in Boston harbor. Signals for assistance were sent out and she was pulled off and taken to the Boston Navy Yard to see if she had sustained any damage. The ship had left the navy yard after having been drydocked and cleaned.

Officers in charge of Marine Corps recruiting stations have been ordered to resume recruiting April 1. A limit of 2,000 new recruits per month will be maintained until additional training facilities become available through the transfer of organizations for foreign service.

Major Gen. Commandant George Barnett, U.S.M.C., invites attention in orders to the remarkable showing made by the recruit depot at Paris Island in selling War Saving Certificate Stamps and Thrift Stamps. In the month of February the depot sold over \$23,000 worth of stamps.

The Navy Department announced on March 26 that the U.S.S. Admiral, scout patrol vessel No. 967, ran on the rocks of Scituate, Mass., March 25, and is a total loss. All the officers and crew were saved and considerable small material was taken off the vessel. The Admiral was a converted yacht, which, before being taken over by the Navy, belonged to Gordon Dexter, of Boston.

The Navy Department is advised that a small American vessel, the Agassiz, which sailed from a West Mexican port, where she had been fitted out under circumstances which led the naval authorities to believe that she might be used as an enemy raider, has been seized at sea and taken to a Pacific port for investigation. There were found aboard several German flags, rifles and pistols. When seized she had no ship's papers, and a number of articles were seen to be thrown overboard. The Agassiz is a gas-propelled boat, about sixty feet long, and, so far as present information indicates, carried no mounted guns.

#### Deaths in Enlisted Personnel.

A dispatch to the Navy Department states that Sergt. William R. Knox, U.S.M.C., serving temporarily as a captain in the Guardia Nacional de Santo Domingo, was shot and killed, in all probability by a band of outlaws, on March 24, between Hatomayug and Seibo, Santo Domingo. The body has been recovered. Guards and Marines are searching for the assassins. Sergeant Knox was born Jan. 29, 1886, in Ireland, and first enlisted in the Marine Corps on April 24, 1908, and was honorably discharged on April 23, 1915; re-enlisted May 1, 1912, and was again honorably discharged on April 30, 1916; again re-enlisted May 3, 1916, for a term of four years. At the time of his death he was attached to Headquarters Detachment, 24 Provisional Brigade, U.S. Marines, Santo Domingo City, D.R., and was temporarily assigned to duty as a captain in the Guardia Nacional Dominicana. His mother, Mrs. Anna B. Knox, resides in Montreal, Canada.

Thomas M. Newman, apprentice seaman (Class 4), U. S.N.R.F., on March 18 fell overboard from the U.S.S. Nahma and was drowned. His home was at New Orleans, La.

Fred Vincent Fowler, electrician, third class (Radio), died as the result of an accident while diving in shallow water at Tortugas, Fla., March 20. His fifth cervical vertebra was fractured.

Bernard Coleman, seaman, second class, U.S.N., died March 22 on U.S.S. Texas. His skull was fractured by being struck by boxes of stores as he was climbing a ladder.

Allen Seth Edwards, seaman, second class, was killed by gunfire from a submarine in foreign waters.

Clarence Arthur Nelson, machinist's mate, first class, was killed in a fall from a flying boat while on service in Italy.

#### A New Quinnebaug Commissioned.

The name of the good old Quinnebaug has been revived in the U.S. Navy, a vessel of that name having just been commissioned. The old Quinnebaug, which will be pleasantly remembered by older officers of the Navy, was a wooden cruiser of 1,900 tons displacement, bark rigged, with screw propulsion. Her main battery consisted of eight guns, which were mostly smooth bore. She was built in 1864-65 and was sold March 25, 1891, having become unserviceable for war purposes. Her last cruise we believe was on the European Station, 1889-90, when she was under command of Comdr. Charles M. Davis, since dead, as are quite a number of her other officers. Among the naval cadets aboard her on her last cruise were Newton A. McCully, Henry F. Bryan and Harry M. Hodges, now captains on the active list; Lieut. Victor M. Hodges is still alive as a captain on the retired list, on active duty at Rome, Italy; P.A. Surg. Lloyd W. Curtis is now a medical director at Philadel-

phia; Paymr. John Furey is a pay inspector on the retired list at Brooklyn, N.Y.

#### ENCOUNTERS WITH SUBMARINES.

Secretary Daniels made public on March 24 a summary of the report of Chief Boatswain's Mate Stief Homiak, U.S.N., commander of the armed guard on the steamship Armenia, giving an account of the torpedoing of that vessel by a German submarine on Feb. 10 at 12.40 a.m. This is the second time the Armenia has been torpedoed and on both occasions she has managed to reach port. Early in December the vessel was hit by a torpedo and a large hole torn in her hull. A collision mat was placed over the hole and flour in the hold formed a skin that kept the water from going forward. She was taken to port, most of her cargo saved and the ship repaired. Boatswain Homiak in his report states that the ship was struck in aft starboard quarter. The torpedo came on an angle, went through after store rooms into No. 5 hold and out through wooden patch, bending ship's side forward of patch in No. 5 hold. E. M. Weigert, seaman, second class, lookout on No. 2 gun, saw the torpedo coming about forty yards away and hollered. He was blown into the air and landed on main deck forward of No. 2 gun platform on starboard side. The man on the after side of gun was thrown up against gun and bruised his left shoulder. Both lookouts picked themselves up and hurried up on gun platform to man the gun, but nothing of the submarine could be seen. In the smoking room under No. 2 gun everything was a mass of wreckage. The steel deck beneath the companionway was buckled up to three feet in height. On investigation the magazine Homiak found the wooden bulkhead smoldering. He used his handkerchief to put it out. After several attempts a line was made fast to a tug and the ship towed to port. The several wounded men were taken off in boats, going aboard again when the vessel anchored. Homiak says the discipline of the merchant crew was excellent, and great credit is due the captain and officers for rescuing the ship a second time, and also to the wireless operator and engine room crew, who remained at their posts.

Secretary Daniels has received a letter from Mr. Edward Prizer, president of the Vacuum Oil Company, owners of the steamship Paulsboro, expressing great appreciation of the efficiency of the Navy gun crew on their tank vessel, the Paulsboro, which prevented disaster on her recent homeward voyage during an attack made on her by a German submarine. "We cannot but feel that it was due to the bravery and skill of these men that the boat made a safe journey. Chief Gunner's Mate Joseph E. Reiter was the commander of the armed guard. The following are extracts from his report: "The Paulsboro had two encounters with submarines on this voyage, one on Feb. 25 and another on March 1. A total of eighty-eight shots were fired by the Paulsboro and the submarine in return fired about fifty rounds." The commander of the armed guard says: "The master's prompt action in maneuvering the ship saved the vessel from being torpedoed. During the action the master, Mr. Frank W. Chapman, kept the ship in position so that both guns could be utilized to their best advantage. The conduct of all the members of the ship's crew was very satisfactory, and they afforded much assistance in supplying the guns with ammunition. It is believed that the submarine was damaged and in distress. As a result of the engagement one member of the ship's crew was badly wounded while on his way to the magazine after a box of ammunition. A shell burst alongside of the ship and a fragment of it went through his leg."

A major of the National Army in renewing his subscription writes: "Accept my congratulations for the way you seem to be giving all the Service news without taking any controversial attitude regarding all the little trivial details or differences of opinion as to 'U.S.' and 'U.S.R.' and all the rest of the penny-ante things. Let us have real efficiency to win the war; and the devil take the hindmost in that same race for efficiency."

## THE NAVY.

### NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate March 27, 1918.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Lieut. (J.G.) L. E. Lindsay: lieut. from June 5, 1917.  
Lieutenants (junior grade) to be lieutenants from March 7, 1918: F. H. Luckel and R. F. Wood.  
Ensign R. H. Maury: lieut. (j.g.) from Dec. 7, 1917.  
Surgeons to be medical inspectors, rank of commander, from Oct. 15, 1917: R. E. Hoyt, J. E. Murphy and J. W. Backus.  
Surgeons to be medical inspectors, rank of commander, from Jan. 1, 1918: C. F. Ely and P. S. Rossiter.  
Passed assistant surgeons to be surgeons, rank of lieutenant commander, from Oct. 15, 1917: H. A. Garrison, H. L. Doillard, E. P. Huff, H. B. Hermes and H. L. Smith.  
Asst. Civil Engr. D. G. Copeland: civil engr., rank lieut., from Feb. 27, 1918.  
Carpenter E. S. Covey: chief carpenter from March 26, 1915.  
Pay Clerk W. A. Thomas: chief pay clerk from Oct. 12, 1917.

#### TEMPORARY.

Med. Insp. F. L. Pleadwell: med. dir., rank of captain, temporary service, from Feb. 1, 1918.  
Surgeons to be medical inspectors, rank of commander temporary service, from Feb. 1, 1918: C. E. Ryder, A. D. McLean and F. G. Abeken.  
Pay Clerk R. E. Barrett: asst. paymr., rank of ensign, temporary service, from Jan. 1, 1918.  
Carpenter E. S. Covey: asst. naval constr., rank of lieutenant (j.g.), temporary service, from July 1, 1917.  
Warrant officers to be ensigns, temporary service, from March 15, 1918: O. C. Roberts, C. L. Allen, G. A. Walker, N. Kedinger, P. C. Becker, S. B. Hickoy, A. E. Staub, W. Hinton, G. B. Kessack, O. Erickson, J. J. Bayer, O. F. Bandura,

G. McLaughlin, R. G. McNaughton, E. G. Jahnke, O. Beran, D. J. Spahr, W. E. McClendon, F. S. Wade and J. W. Collier.  
Enlisted men to be ensigns, temporary, from March 15, 1918: E. Dahuff, D. A. Humphrey, W. J. Sharkey, G. H. Charter, E. Reavely, N. Anderson, H. C. Heald, R. S. Dunn, L. E. Myers, R. S. Smith, Jr., J. E. Hatch, F. Shoa, C. J. Gale, A. Nashman, C. E. Olson, R. Martin and W. S. Quesinberry.  
Ensigns of U.S.N.R.F. to be ensigns in Navy, temporary service, from March 15, 1918: J. C. White, E. Heynolds, Jr., and H. O. Resa.  
Ensigns of N.N.V. to be ensigns in Navy, temporary service, from March 15, 1918: R. W. Rose, M. L. Kelly and F. J. Condon.

#### NAVY GAZETTE.

During the past week the following officers have been detailed to sea or to shore duty as indicated below:

To sea duty—Lieut. W. W. Bayley: P.A. Surg. D. Hunt; Asst. Surg. A. O. M. Wood, T. J. Courtney, J. M. Brown, L. H. Denny, C. L. Andrus; Act. Chaplains E. V. Byrne, A. N. Avery, J. C. Woodward, P. A. Donahue, L. C. Harris, A. C. Stone; Carps. F. D. Allen, E. Frost (T); Act. Pay Clerk E. R. Maillette.

To shore duty—Lieut. Comdr. D. A. McElduff, W. R. Furlong; Lieut. (j.g.) P. J. Gundlach (T); Ensign J. H. Rider (T); A.A. Surg. J. A. B. Sinclair; Pharm. C. A. Thompson (T).

#### MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

MARCH 22.—Capt. S. M. Harrington, John Kearns and Ernest C. Williams assigned duty at Marine Bks., Paris Island, S.C., upon arrival in U.S.

Capt. Angus Wilson assigned duty at Marine Bks., Boston, Mass., upon arrival in U.S.  
Second Lieut. G. M. F. Chance detached 3d Provisional Brigade; to U.S.

Capt. Charles Ubel, A.Q.M., detached Marine Bks., Paris Island, S.C.; to Washington, D.C.

MARCH 23.—Second Lieut. (Prov.) H. W. Mitchell, M.C.R., appointed second lieutenant, Marine Corps Reserve; assigned duty at Washington, D.C.

Marine Gunner J. J. Andrews appointed a marine gunner in Marine Corps; assigned duty at Marine Bks., Quantico.

Capt. E. O. Ames ordered to Guam.  
Capt. Francis Flak assigned duty at Marine Bks., Quantico, upon arrival in U.S.

MARCH 25.—First Lieut. (Prov.) H. W. Mitchell, M.C.R., promoted to first lieutenant, Marine Corps Reserve.

MARCH 26.—Capt. E. W. Skinner detached Marine Bks., Guantanamo Bay, Cuba; to Marine Bks., Quantico.

MARCH 27.—Q.M. Clerk Eli Savage appointed Q.M. clerk in Marine Corps; assigned duty at Marine Bks., Paris Island, S.C.

Q.M. Clerk D. L. Ford detached Hqrs., Advanced Base Force, Philadelphia; to Marine Bks., Philadelphia.

Capt. Richmond Bryant dismissed.

MARCH 28.—Second Lieut. (Prov.) David Kipness, M.C.R., appointed second lieutenant, Marine Corps Reserve; assigned duty with 4th Brigade, American Expeditionary Force.

Major E. S. Willing ordered to sea duty.

Major A. M. Watson detached sea; to Washington, D.C.

Marine Gunner William Main appointed a marine gunner in Marine Corps; assigned duty at Galveston, Texas.

Following officers detached sea to Marine Bks., Quantico: Major E. N. McClellan; Capt. F. S. N. Erskine, W. B. Black, R. R. Wright, J. D. Nevin, Wethered Woodworth, L. S. Howard, DeWitt Peck, E. T. Lloyd, F. C. Marmion, E. E. Fagan, Jr., 1st Lieut. D. R. Kilduff, F. L. Shannon; 2d Lieut. F. J. Kelley, Jr., T. B. McMartin, L. S. Swindler, Thornton Wilson, A. R. Holderly, W. R. Harding, Jr., H. M. Goode.

Note.—Major William E. Parker, retired, died at Naval Hospital, Washington, D.C., March 22, 1918.

Second Lieut. L. C. Bauman killed in an airplane accident at Miami, Fla., March 23, 1918.

Paymr. Clerk William A. Rutherford drowned at Santo Domingo City, D.R., March 20, 1918.

#### COAST GUARD GAZETTE.

MARCH 26.—Second Lieut. of Engrs. P. B. Smith from ship to shore.

MARCH 27.—Second Lieut. of Engrs. C. J. Odend'hal to another shore assignment.

Second Lieut. of Engrs. W. M. Prall from ship to shore.

#### COAST GUARD NOTES.

The bill for the promotion of officers of the Coast Guard has not as yet been reported from the House Committee on Naval Affairs. It is understood that the committee will consider it again shortly, and that it will be reported and placed on the calendar. It is not losing any time on account of its not being reported as bills cannot be called up in the House until the naval committee has a day on calendar Wednesday. This, from the present outlook, will not take place for several months. Whether any changes will be made in the bill as introduced is yet to be determined.

On March 25 the Captain Commandant appeared before the House Committee on Appropriations to explain the necessity for the annual appropriations for the support of the Service. This hearing began the consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill which, as usual, will be the last of the great supply bills to be taken up by the House this session.

The Urgent Deficiency Appropriation bill has at last passed both Houses and has been signed by the President. This carries an authorization for increasing the cost of each of the five new Coast Guard cutters to \$700,000. Several shipbuilding firms, it is understood, are anxious to build these vessels and no doubt contracts for their construction will soon be awarded. These new cutters will be of 1,600 tons displacement with a speed of sixteen knots. All the plans for the vessels have been completed for some time.

The Bear is fitting out at Mare Island preparatory to making her usual northern cruise to the Arctic, going as far North as Point Barrow, Alaska.

The examinations for appointment as cadets and cadet engineers will be held throughout the country at various places some time in June next, the exact date has not as yet been decided. It is hoped that this examination will fill all existing vacancies at the Academy. The indications are there will be a large number of applicants.

#### NAVY PERSONNEL CALCULATIONS.

More exact figures as to the increase in the officer personnel of the Navy have been obtained by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL from a semi-official source since making the calculations discussed on page 1163 under the head-

ing "More Navy Officers Needed." The following calculations are based on assumption that "pending Appropriation bill is enacted into law increasing authorized temporary enlisted strength of Navy and Marine Corps."

"Authorized strength" of various grades and ranks for current period, based on total computed numbers.

Perm.	Temp.	Total.	Perm.	Temp.	Total.
24	18	57	37	0	37
96	53	149	149	4	153
169	93	262	260	7	267
535	186	721	521	706	1,227
778	431	1,209	1,209	1,040	2,249
962	862	1,824	1,844	1,083	2,927
2,583	1,337	3,920	3,720	4,440	8,160

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## BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. Res. 216, Mr. Thomas.—Resolved, That the Secretary of War be requested to transmit to the Senate the number of non-combatant commissioned officers in the United States Army within the draft age and who have received their commissions since the outbreak of the war.

S. Res. 217, Mr. Smith of Georgia.—Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be requested to advise the Senate, in executive session, what plans have been made for training additional officers, together with the number that it is proposed to train.

S. 4107, Mr. Borah.—To amend an Act entitled "An Act to pension the survivors of certain Indian wars from Jan. 1, 1875, to Jan. 1891, inclusive, and for other purposes," passed and approved March 4, 1917.

## Amending Articles of War.

S. 4132, Mr. Hitchcock.—To amend the fifty-second and fifty-third articles of war to read:

"Art. 52. Suspension of Sentences.—The authority competent to order the execution of the sentence of a court-martial may suspend the execution, in whole or in part, of such sentence as do not extend to death or to the dismissal of an officer, and may restore the person under sentence to duty during such suspension. A sentence, or any part thereof, which has been so suspended may be remitted, in whole or in part, by the officer who suspended the same, by his successor in office, or by any officer exercising appropriate court-martial jurisdiction over the command in which the person under sentence may be serving at the time. The same authority may vacate the order of suspension at any time and order the execution of the sentence or the suspended part thereof in so far as the same shall not have been previously remitted. The death or honorable discharge of a person under suspended sentence shall operate as a complete remission of any unexecuted or unremitted part of such sentence.

"Art. 53. Execution or Remission.—Confinement in Disciplinary Barracks.—When a sentence of dishonorable discharge has been suspended until the soldier's release from confinement, the execution or remission of any part of his sentence shall, if the soldier be confined in the United States disciplinary barracks, or any branch thereof, be directed by the Secretary of War."

S. 4139, Mr. Jones of Washington.—Repealing the following provisions contained in the urgent deficiency Act of Dec. 22, 1911, to wit: "No claim for arrears of pay, bounty or other allowances growing out of the service of volunteers who served in the Army of the United States during the Civil War shall be received or considered by the accounting officers of the Treasury unless filed in the office of the Auditor for the War Department on or before Dec. 31, 1912." "No claim for arrears of pay, bounty or other allowances growing out of the service of volunteers who served in the Army of the United States during the war with Spain shall be received or considered by the accounting officers of the treasury unless filed in the office of the Auditor for the War Department on or before Dec. 31, 1914."

Sec. 2. Limits agent's fee to twenty per centum of amount allowed by the accounting officers of the Treasury Department.

## New Ratings in Navy.

S. 4140, Mr. Tillman.—That the following new ratings, with the specified rates of base pay per month, be, and they are hereby, established in the United States Navy: Seaman branch: Chief torpedoman, \$50 acting appointment and \$70 permanent appointment; torpedoman, first class, \$40; torpedoman, second class, \$35; torpedoman, third class, \$30; chief signalman, \$50 acting and \$70 permanent; signalman, first class, \$40; signalman, second class, \$35; signalman, third class, \$30. Artillery branch: Chief radioman, \$60 acting and \$70 permanent; radioman, first class, \$50; radioman, second class, \$40; radioman, third class, \$30.

Sec. 2. That the aforesaid rates of pay shall be subject to such increases of pay and allowances as are, or may hereafter be, authorized by law for enlisted men of the Navy. Provided, That appointments or enlistments in the said ratings may be made from enlisted men in the Navy or from civil life, respectively, and the qualifications of the candidates for any of said ratings shall be determined in accordance with such regulations as the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe: Provided further, That enlisted men of the Navy who may now be detailed as signalmen, first class; signalmen, second class; and signalmen, third class, and when so regularly detailed receive extra compensation in addition to the monthly pay of their ratings at the rates of \$3, \$2 and \$1 respectively as authorized by Executive order of Oct. 20, 1902, G.O. 110, shall hereafter be detailed as signal boys, first class; signal boys, second class; and signal boys, third class, and when so regularly detailed they shall receive the same rates of extra compensation, respectively.

S. 4141, Mr. Tillman.—That all persons serving in confinement pursuant to a duly approved sentence of a naval court-martial shall, until discharged from confinement, remain subject in all respects to the articles for the government of the Navy and all other laws for the administration of justice in the Navy, and shall be liable to trial by courts-martial under said articles and laws for offenses committed while under any sentence imposed pursuant to the first or any subsequent trial by court-martial.

## Rank and Pay, Medical Department.

S. 4168, Mr. Shields.—That the Medical Department of the Army shall consist of one surgeon general with the rank of major general, who shall be chief of said department; six assistant surgeons general, the assistant surgeons general to be equally distributed in the grades of major general and brigadier general; the Medical Corps; the Medical Reserve Corps; the Dental Corps; the Dental Reserve Corps; the Veterinary Corps; the Veterinary Reserve Corps, the commissioned officers of which shall be citizens of the U.S.; the Nurse Corps and contract surgeons authorized by law; the enlisted force of the Medical Department of the Army; and the Medical Enlisted Reserve Corps, as now provided by law. Commissioned officers of Medical Corps below rank of brigadier general shall be proportionately distributed in the several grades as now provided by law. The commissioned officers of Medical Reserve Corps shall be distributed in the several grades as in Medical Corps of Army. In time of war the President shall have authority to appoint in grade of consultant, to be equally distributed in grades of major general and brigadier general, such number of officers of Medical Reserve Corps as interests of service may demand: Provided, That reserve officers so appointed shall at no time exceed twenty in number. Nothing in this Act shall be held or construed so as to discharge any officer of the Regular Army or deprive him of a commission which he now holds therein.

S. 4171, Mr. Harding.—To appropriate \$10,000 to erect a monument to mark the grave of Major Gen. William S. Rosecrans.

S. 4181, Mr. Hale.—To incorporate the National Society of Sponsors of the U.S. Navy.

H. Res. 283, Mr. Steenerson.—Requesting information relative to truth or falsity of charges published of March 13, based upon a letter from a member of the 20th U.S. Engineers, and one of the passengers on the Tuscania which was torpedoed on Feb. 5, 1918, that said vessel was abandoned by her crew without effort to save the passengers, and which sinking resulted in the death of 143 soldiers by drowning.

H.J. Res. 267, Mr. Mason.—That the Secretary of War shall hereafter, in reporting casualties, report name and title, also residence of the soldier or sailor at time of his enlistment and his nearest relative.

H.R. 10747, Mr. Padgett.—Same as S. 4141.

H.R. 10849, Mr. Padgett.—To establish certain new ratings in the United States Navy. Same as S. 4140.

H.R. 10886, Mr. French.—That the provisions governing the time within which application for insurance may be made as set forth in Sec. 401 of the Act of Oct. 6, 1917, are hereby amended so that hereafter every person defined in Sec. 400 of said Act as entitled to make application for insurance may, during the period of his service, make application for insurance under said act: Provided, That when such application shall be made after a period of 120 days after enlistment it shall be accompanied by a certificate from a commissioned off-

icer of the company of which the person applying is a member, setting forth that such person is on duty, or by a certificate from a medical officer in the military or naval service of the United States that the person making application is physically able to report for duty. That nothing in this Act shall be construed to modify any obligations or rights which have heretofore accrued under the War Risk Insurance Act referred to herein.

H.R. 10888, Mr. Hilliard.—To acquire military control, by eminent domain in the form of a lease, of the marine cable, wireless and telephone and telegraph agencies of communication, providing for their unification to release large numbers of operators and artisans for the military service, and providing for just rentals to the owners pending their ultimate purchase.

H.R. 10894, Mr. Johnson of Kentucky.—That all officers and employees of the U.S. who reside in the District of Columbia shall be permitted to purchase supplies from such commissary stores as may be operated by either the Subsistence Division of the Quartermaster Department of the U.S. Army, or by the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts of the U.S. Navy. That this Act shall be construed to include Members of Congress and all employees of the Senate and House of Representatives.

H.R. 10911, Mr. O'Shaunessy.—To transfer George Garrett Keating, U.S. Navy, retired, from the list of chief machinist's mates to the list of chief machinists.

H.R. 10912, Mr. O'Shaunessy.—Authorizing the President to restore to the active list of the Navy Thomas Smith, formerly chief gunner, U.S. Navy.

H.R. 10925, Mr. Doughton.—To furnish all uniforms, accoutrements and equipments required for any officer of the military forces of the United States at cost prices.

H.R. 10927, Mr. Johnson of Washington.—To authorize and empower the Secretary of the Navy to enter into and contract for the construction of a water pipe line from a point in the city of Port Angeles, Washington, to the Navy submarine base on Ediz Hook.

## Filling Vacancies in Medical Department.

H.R. 10928, Mr. Dyer.—That hereafter the President shall be authorized to fill any vacancies that may occur in the commissioned personnel of the Medical Department of the Army by ordering such officers of the medical section, Officers' Reserve Corps and Dental Reserve Corps, who shall have been in active service one year or more, to the Army Medical School or Army Dental School under such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War, and such officers so ordered, upon completion and satisfactory examination, shall be commissioned first lieutenants in the Medical Department, U.S. Army, and be entitled to all the pay, promotion and allowances of officers of like rank in the Army of the U.S., except that the rate of retirement shall be one-third of the present retirement pay as now prescribed by law for each year's active service as an enlisted man, contract surgeon, or as a commissioned officer in the Army of the U.S., medical section, Officers' Reserve Corps, Medical Reserve Corps, Dental Reserve Corps, or Organized Militia in Federal Service: Provided, That at the age now prescribed by law for retirement every officer to be so commissioned shall be have had not less than fifteen years' active service in any of the branches enumerated in this Act: Provided further, That preference for appointment shall be given to those who have had the longest aggregate active service in the branches enumerated in this Act.

H.R. 10954, Mr. Humphreys.—To change the name of the U.S. Naval Observatory, at Washington, D.C., to "U.S. National Observatory"; to transfer the same to the Smithsonian Institution.

H.R. 10956, Mr. Dyer.—To make "The Star-Spangled Banner" the national anthem of the United States of America.

H.R. 10958, Mr. Ayres.—Providing pensions at the rate of \$30, \$32, \$35, \$38 and \$40 per month for certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War, according to age and service.

H.R. 10976, Mr. Doughton.—Requiring the Government to furnish uniforms to officers of the Army or Navy, and for other purposes.

H.R. 10978, Mr. James.—Providing for the interment of bodies of soldiers and sailors who died by the sinking of the Tuscania, and the erection of a suitable monument at Arlington National Cemetery.

## 27TH DIVISION, NATIONAL GUARD.

"If there is any finer body of men, a better regulated or healthier camp, or a better instructed body of men in the United States, than the 27th Division of New York, now at Camp Wadsworth, S.C., I cannot imagine where it could be found," said Brig. Gen. McCoskry Butt, N.G. N.Y., this week to a representative of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. General Butt, who has visited many camps of troops, both here and abroad, and is well qualified to judge, spent ten days at Camp Wadsworth early this month and is not given to empty praise. As the guest of Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding the division, he was given every opportunity for inspecting the vast camp in every detail, and he did so.

"It is a wonderful camp," continued the general, "and nothing is being done in France to-day, save in actual combat, that is not being done at Camp Wadsworth. There is a complete trench system, the men are put through a gas test in a lethal chamber, and the use of gas masks is down to a science. Under the instruction of Captain Veyssier of the French army and his assistants, and Lieutenant Colonel Applin, Major Clark and Capt. A. N. Braithwaite, D.S.O., of the British army, and their assistants every feature of the battle front that it is possible to cover is being taught, and General O'Ryan has encouraged the instruction in every way. These foreign officers are picked men with large battle experience, and certainly know the game. They are teaching everything they know. One of the assistants to Captain Veyssier is Lieut. Pierre Foriestier, but at Camp Wadsworth they call him Peter Foster, for short.

"The discipline and military courtesy under the strict supervision of General O'Ryan is well-nigh perfect. He has no use for the slouch, and will not tolerate one, be he officer or man. It is the clean, obedient man that makes the reliable soldier, and none other. This fact was never better emphasized than at the talk given by Lieutenant Colonel Applin of the British army, which was attended by all the officers of the division by order of General O'Ryan. It was without doubt the most wonderful talk on discipline and the smartness needed by the soldier I ever heard, and the absolute necessity of such was never more forcefully put. His remarks are well worthy of being sent out to every camp in the United States.

"The drill ground at Camp Wadsworth is nearly a mile square, and it was all cleared by men of the division. Everybody worked and all were put through drills and other duty in addition. Roads were also built, and the work accomplished has been something amazing. There is a rifle range handy to the camp where the first rudiments of shooting is taught at 100 yards. The real work, however, is done at a range thirty miles away. The men march to this range, camp there, go through a thorough course of rifle shooting, and then march back to camp again. With this strenuous work, good and properly cooked rations, and regular hours, is it any wonder that the men of the 27th Division of New York are healthy and are as hard as iron? They are indeed as fit as the fittest. The men have the drill work down so fine they could go through maneuvers almost in their sleep.

"The tent life has been hard during the severe winter, but on the whole it has hardened the men. The tents have board floors, and side walls of boards, which made them more comfortable. Wood had to be burned in the

tent stoves, however, and wood makes sparks. The sparks have burned holes in the canvas, with the result that many thousands of dollars worth of canvas has been ruined. It would have saved money in the end to have built barracks. If the Government had supplied the number, the men could have done the work. The 7th Regiment built a meeting hall which holds 3,600 men, and this is only one example of the thousands of handy men in the division.

"The officers' mess is splendidly conducted, and enlisted men do the cooking. I want to say also that General O'Ryan has an exceptionally competent staff. It includes Lieut. Col. F. W. Ward, J. M. Wainwright, W. C. Montgomery, H. S. Stenberger, Majors J. L. Kincaid, Edward Ohnsted, J. T. Loree, J. W. Farrell and others.

"There is a fine system of officers' schools and General O'Ryan is insistent that officers must toe the mark as well as the men. He fully realizes that the men are what the officers make them. The men need an entire new outfit of clothes and shoes."

"General O'Ryan learned considerable of actual warfare when he visited the battle front in France. He was under fire, and has the greatest admiration for the wonderful discipline of the British soldiers. He witnessed wounded men afoot and being brought along on stretchers with frightful wounds, and the nerve and fortitude of these British soldiers, he says was astonishing. He desires to have the men of his own division equally good and is confident that they will be."

## 76TH DIVISION, NATIONAL ARMY.

Intensive training at Camp Devens, Mass., in all branches of outdoor work has been inaugurated to make up for time lost during the winter. A spectacular exhibition of training took place March 20 under the direction of Capt. J. E. L. Warren, British Military Mission, when three trench mortar platoons captured a trench system under cover of a barrage fire from their weapons. A school for staff and regimental field officers has been started here on the model of the General Staff school in France.

The best news received by the division in many months was contained in a letter from the War Department, made public by General Hodges March 18, which stated that the first increments of the new draft in the Northeastern Department would be used to fill the ranks of division units. The new men are to begin arriving at the end of March.

A report of last week shows this camp still among the first in point of health. It has a sick rate of thirty-two in 1,000, with a record of forty-four deaths from sickness up to this time.

Major George M. Peek has been appointed division adjutant, a position which he has been filling temporarily since the departure of Major Harry L. Hodges. Lieut. Col. Robert H. Silliman has been transferred to the General Staff at Washington. He is succeeded in command of Headquarters Trains and Military Police by Major Charles A. Brown, who is promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel. Major Joseph L. Siner is appointed assistant division surgeon. Capt. George G. Davis has been promoted to the rank of major and placed in command of the 2d Battalion, 302d Infantry, replacing Major Joseph Sargeant, who is now adjutant of the 151st Infantry Brigade. Capt. Robert Bonner, construction quartermaster, has been made a major. Major Fred I. Gignoux, 301st Field Artillery, has returned to duty from the school of fire at Fort Sill. First Lieut. Harry L. Wieder and 1st Lieut. Q. A. Shaw McKean have been made captains, the latter assigned as a commander of Division Headquarters Troop and the former transferred from Division Headquarters Troop to the 301st Ammunition Train.

## COAST ARTILLERY IN U.S. SERVICE.

The old 8th New York Coast Artillery, which was mustered into the United States service for the war last year, and which had its origin over one hundred years ago, is now entirely broken up. The companies of this old historical command were some time since distributed among the 57th, 58th, 59th and 61st Regiments of Coast Artillery. Col. Elmore E. Austin, the former colonel of the 8th, now commands the 57th Coast Artillery and he is the only officer of the old 8th in the command.

About one-half of the men and one-third of the officers of the old 8th are in the 58th Coast Artillery, Col. Alston Hamilton commanding. A few officers and men of the old 8th are in the 59th Coast Artillery and Major Azel Ames is in the 61st Coast Artillery.

The 57th Coast Artillery, Colonel Austin, is made up of some of the officers and men of the 9th N.Y. Coast Artillery, regular and draft men. It is a splendid regiment, and as a general rule the officers are excellent. While Colonel Austin was assigned to the 57th early in December last, he did not assume command until March 3; owing to the fact that he was at school at Fort Monroe during January and February with a number of other officers.

Major Henry C. Wilson, of the old 8th, is on duty with the 58th Artillery. Colonel Austin, it is interesting to note, was formerly Chief of Coast Artillery of the New York National Guard with the rank of brigadier general, and only accepted the office on condition that he could also remain as colonel of the 8th. He has a long record of service which began as a private in Co. B, 71st Inf., Nov. 29, 1887. He built up the 8th Coast Artillery to a fine organization and surrounded himself with capable officers. Colonel Austin, who is an officer of forceful character and activity, is a civil engineer by profession and is among those booked for foreign service. His present post of duty is at Fort Hancock, N.J.

The 59th Regiment of Artillery (heavy), Col. Sydney Grant, which is designated for foreign service, was reviewed at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., on the afternoon of March 25 by Senator William M. Calder, of New York, after being presented with a stand of colors. Capt. Thurston Hughes, Coast Art., U.S.A., adjutant of the regiment, formed it in line of masses, and reported it to Colonel Grant. The regiment, in full field equipment, barring its howitzers, paraded dismounted and presented a splendid appearance and it looked a hardened, thoroughly disciplined and intelligent body of men. Following the formation Miss Adelaide Grant, daughter of the colonel, presented the colors.

The 59th Regiment of Artillery is armed with heavy howitzers. It is made up of two-thirds of the old 13th Coast Artillery, N.Y., and one-third of Regular Army Coast Artillery. Lieut. Col. Harry J. Watson, U.S.A., commands the first battalion, Lieut. Col. B. H. Pendry (old 13th N.Y.) the second battalion and Lieut. Col. William C. Waller, U.S.A., the third battalion. The 59th is a fine outfit all the way through, and Colonel Grant



is well known for his enterprise and as a highly competent leader of men.

## WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., March 27, 1918.

The quarantine was lifted on Saturday evening, much to the joy of the cadets and their friends, for social life in the last few weeks has been confined to outdoor amusements. A large audience was present at the gymnasium on Saturday evening to see the annual indoor meet, an event important in athletics at the Military Academy.

On Tuesday afternoon Lieutenant General Ohikushi and six other officers of the Japanese army, the Imperial Japanese Military Mission, visited West Point and were tendered a review at 4:15. They were accompanied by Col. H. H. Patterson, U.S.A. The clear skies and breezy weather were ideal for such an occasion, and the Corps never held itself more proudly nor passed the reviewing officers in less unwavering ranks. The Japanese officers were escorted to and from the railroad station by the U.S. Military Academy Detachment of Cavalry.

Col. and Mrs. Tillman and Miss Tillman had dinner on Thursday for Col. and Mrs. Goethals, Capt. and Mrs. Bradford, Mrs. Ennis and Captain Kelley. Mrs. Henry entertained with a dinner on Wednesday in the blue room at the club for Colonel Tillman, Miss Tillman, Col. and Mrs. Robinson, Col. and Mrs. Timberlake, Col. and Mrs. Carter, Col. and Mrs. Holt, Col. and Mrs. Goethals, Major and Mrs. Walthall and Captain Kelley. Miss Ingle, who has spent the week visiting her cousin, Mrs. Wilcox, returned to Washington on Monday.

Mrs. F. B. Watson is spending a fortnight or so away visiting friends on Long Island and nearby places. Her son, Numa Watson, recently spent a week-end vacation from Cornell with his mother at West Point. Col. and Mrs. Carter's guests on Sunday were Mrs. E. B. Cammann and Mr. Harry Cammann, of New York. Mrs. Crittenger has returned from a visit of several weeks with her family in the South. Captain Crittenger's mother has been here visiting them for some time.

The Misses McMahon, who have spent the winter with their brother, Captain McMahon, have returned home. Col. and Mrs. Holt's guests at dinner on Thursday were Col. and Mrs. Carter, Col. and Mrs. Haskin, Major and Mrs. Bull. Capt. and Mrs. Bingham have visiting them Captain Bingham's grandmother, Mrs. Lynch, his mother, Mrs. G. S. Bingham, and sister, Miss Dorothy Bingham.

Mrs. Laflamme and baby, Pauline, have returned to West Point after spending the winter in Brooklyn. Colonel Laflamme has been on duty at one of the Southern camps. Miss Nell Jervey, of Greenville, S.C., is the guest of her cousin, Miss Elsie Stuart, who had a cadet tea for Miss Jervey on Sunday. Miss Jane Sichel, of New York, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Bradford. Capt. and Mrs. R. H. Lee have Mrs. Lee's mother, Mrs. Parran, of Baltimore, as their guest.

Many officers and ladies attended the annual ball of the Cavalry Detachment, which took place on Friday evening. The hall had been beautifully decorated for the occasion and the party was most successful.

The Markham twins, Harrison and Edward, entertained their friends with a supper-dance on Friday in honor of St. Patrick, all the decorations being of Erin green and reminiscent of the shamrock. A huge Irish top hat in the center of the table held dainty favors for all the guests, while green carnations and snapdragons were other vivid bits of color. The guests included the Misses Kelsey Martin, Elizabeth McGlavin, Mary Stuart, Beverly Smith, Consuelo Asensio, Betsy McAlister, May Proctor, Grace Markham and William Ennis, Coleman Carter, Coleman Timberlake and Manuel Asensio.

Egerton Smith celebrated his seventh birthday on Saturday with a "stag" party for young friends, who had a most jolly time. Those there were Dick Colner, Mathew Thomlinson, Ted Timberlake, Adna Chaffee, Pat Carter, George Francis Patten, Kimball Brown, Arthur Proctor and Gabriel Asensio.

Mrs. Fieberger has returned from Washington, where she had been visiting her daughter, Miss Julia Fieberger, for several weeks. The Rev. Mr. Gray, of New York, is the guest of Col. and Mrs. Stuart.

The Reading Club met last time with Mrs. Dunn, the hostess reading her paper on "The Immigrant"; current events were given by Mr. Asensio. Winners at the Monday bridge were Mesdames Wilkes, Weaver, Pillans and Nichols; the Tuesday Club met with Mrs. Pillans; the Tuesday Evening Club met last time with Major and Mrs. Matheson, this week with Major and Mrs. Wilkes.

The baseball season of 1918 opened on March 27 when the Army nine played against St. John's College, the game ending 2 to 0 in favor of the Cadets. Jones, Murrill and Wedemeyer were successfully tried on the mound, and the shutout shows that the coaching of Hans Lobert is netting good results. The cold weather was not conducive to developing pitching form, but in spite of this Murrill struck out twelve of the batters that faced him. The Army nine was composed of Murray, c.f.; McGowan, 3b.; Jones, p.; Mason, l.f.; Vidal, 1b.; Foster, 2b.; Davis, r.f.; Chadwick, a.s.; Wilkes, c.; Murrill, p.; Wedemeyer, p.; Tate, 3b.

On the same day Cadet Charles W. Leng, of New York city, was elected captain of the Army hockey team for next winter's season. Cadet Leng is a member of the class of 1920. He played one of the forward positions on the Army seven during the season just closed.

## THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., March 28, 1918.

Chaplain Sydney K. Evans, U.S.N., spent Thursday in New York. Mrs. W. C. MacCrone, wife of Lieutenant MacCrone, U.S.N., has returned with her young daughter, Evelyn, from a short stay in Santo Domingo.

Mrs. Richard Grady, wife of Dr. Grady, dental surgeon, U.S.N., and formerly on duty at the Naval Academy, was in Annapolis last week. The Doctor is in Florida for his health. Major William P. Upshur, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Upshur were guests on Wednesday at a dinner in Washington given by Mrs. John Floyd Waggoner.

Miss Eugénie Voynet, daughter of Prof. Paul E. Voynet, Naval Academy, and Mrs. Voynet has accepted a position as stenographer at the Naval Academy. Miss Frances E. Jupp, sister of Lieut. William B. Jupp, U.S.N., is a patient at the Annapolis Emergency Hospital, where she was operated upon for appendicitis. The operation was performed by Med. Insp. Raymond Spear, U.S.N. Miss Jupp is making a good recovery.

Lieutenant Commander Hall, U.S.N., on leave, has joined his family here. Mrs. Catherine F. Lamont, wife of Lieut. Douglas F. Lamont, now stationed at the Naval Academy, has purchased the beautiful residence on Maryland avenue formerly belonging to Rear Admiral John Schouler, U.S.N., deceased.

The lacrosse team of the Navy is attracting no little attention in its practice games. The season will open here with the team on April 3 with the Baltimore City College team.

Baseball practice is at the intense stage at the Naval Academy. Worden Field is alive with players. A splendid team is being evolved. The squad individually is alert, quick, capable. There is rapid and efficient handling of the ball to the bases, clean hits and quick pick-ups. The coach, Mr. William Lush, is right in the work with the players. The squad is divided into two minor sections, known as Squad A and Squad B, for convenient practice. Squad A consists of Cloughly, Swafford, Olsen, Bolton, Games, von Heiberg, Higley, Rush, Whelchel, Anderson, Blakeski, Wilson and Stubbs. Squad B—Alexander, H. H. Hill, Gales, Sprout, W. H. Smith, Doyle, Welch, Pino, Stoker, Gillen, Poole, Clark, Jones, Brooks and Davis. June 1 still remains open and the Navy has still strong hopes that some good angel will bring about the annual match with the West Point team. The only difficulty appears to be the reluctance of the heads of the two branches of the Services to let a team leave either institution during a state of war.

The Reserve officers in a squad 100 strong had their first practice in football on Tuesday afternoon. They occupied the southwest corner of Worden Field. Ensign Hoover, U.S.N., had charge of them. The squad will be formed into battalion teams and will play inter-battalion games. Then a team will be selected and will play the Navy.

The sports at the Naval Academy for the ensuing week will be: Wednesday, April 3, 2:45 p.m., baseball Navy vs. Baltimore City College.

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Cross; 4 p.m., la croisse, Navy vs. Baltimore City College. Saturday, April 16, 2:30 p.m., Navy vs. Fordham; 4 p.m., la croisse, Navy vs. Swathmore.

## CAMP JACKSON NOTES.

Columbia, S.C., March 10, 1918.

The first of the series of entertainments in the "drive" to swell the funds of the Red Star Animal Relief was given Wednesday morning at the Colonia Hotel, when the Army women's branch were hostesses at a matinee bridge. Mrs. George M. Apple had charge of the affair, which was a success financially as well as socially. Colonel Applin, formerly colonel of the British Hussars and a member of the British military mission to America, delivered two lectures to the men at camp last week, the first on "Machine Guns," on Thursday, and the second on "Discipline," on Friday.

The foremost event of the week in society was the dance given Friday evening at Ridgewood Country Club by the officers of the 316th Artillery. The decorations were unique, for, combined with the usual national flags, a quantity of dogwood and golden jessamine was used, and overhead from the ceiling beams floated hundreds of red, white and blue balloons, each flying a tiny American flag. The hall was opened by Col. and Mrs. Andrew Moses and the cotillions were led by Capt. and Mrs. Willis. About 200 guests were invited, including General Bailey and staff and Mrs. Bailey, the regimental commanders and their staffs and the French and British officers. Another dance was given the same night at Craven Hall by the men of the 306th Signal Battalion. Major and Mrs. Van Horne, Major Samuel Todd, Capt. Lee Carson, Capt. and Mrs. Muller, Capt. and Mrs. Mower, Lieut. and Mrs. R. Jones and Lieut. and Mrs. Charles Hammond acted as patrons and patronesses.

The young army women of Columbia to the number of about sixty met on Friday at the Y.M.C.A. to organize a club for patriotic work. The club will be something more than the Red Cross unit originally planned, a regular club of various activities both social and patriotic. Mrs. James Young Perry, who has been the leader in the movement, was elected president.

N. B. Harmon, Jr., editor of the Camp Jackson "Trench and Camp," left last week for Florida, where he takes a new position. Captain Allen Kimberly has been detailed as acting division ordnance officer. Mrs. John Reynolds, who has been in Charlotte while Lieutenant Reynolds was on duty at Camp Greene, has returned to Columbia. Major Wyndham Manning motored to St. John's last week to bring home his family. They have been visiting Mrs. Manning's parents at "Chachan" on the Ashley.

Mrs. Henry Tucker, wife of Major Tucker, of the Medical Corps, gave a luncheon party at the Tea Shop on Saturday, entertaining Mesdames Charles Bailey, William W. Herrick, Clarendon Barron, E. W. Robertson, Charles Brendon, W. W. Weston, William Elliot and Marion Gibbs. The luncheon table was prettily decorated in pink sweet peas. On Sunday the officers of the 328th Infantry were hosts at a dinner in honor of Brig. Gen. Monroe McFarland, their new brigade commander, and Mrs. McFarland. Part of the entertainment was the musical program by the regimental band and the Hawaiian orchestra. The guests included all the officers of the brigade.

The 321st Infantry band and three combinations from the A.O.B.D.F. gave a concert at the Pastime Theater Sunday to a very enthusiastic audience of soldiers and friends. Colonel and Mrs. Shustleworth's guests at the Tea Shop for supper Sunday were Capt. and Mrs. Angel and their mother, Mrs. Angel, and Major Adams. Others who entertained small parties there Sunday night were Capt. and Mrs. Hess, Lieutenant Emory and Major and Mrs. Burrows. Mrs. Hayes returned from Boston, bringing with her three children, and has taken a house on College street.

Mr. and Mrs. George L. Baker, of Columbia, entertained at dinner Monday in compliment to Gen. and Mrs. Melver and for Mrs. Malcolm Graham, Major Humphries, Mr. and Mrs. William C. Faber and Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Felder. Mrs. James VanHorne gave a bridge party on Tuesday for the Mesdames Andrew Moses, Frank Johnson, Kealhofer, Melver, Jones, Wright, Little, Swift, French, McCrory, Apple, Moorhead, Nollen, Richardson and Tanner.

Work has been begun on probably the most elaborate bayonet school yet erected at Camp Jackson. The school is to be given to the officers of the division and will furnish them with a post-graduate course in the art of bayonet charge. It will be up-to-date in every particular and will be built in three courses, an obstacle course, an assaulting corps and a trench course. Under direction of the regimental athletic director, Lieutenant Chambers, the inter-company baseball league of the 306th Engineers, has opened with a great deal of enthusiasm. In the first game on March 2, Co. D defeated Co. A, 25 to 2. On Saturday the officers' team picked from all officers of the A.O. B.D.F., defeated the officers of the 3d Battalion by a 5 to 1 score. The game was hotly contested and featured by some spectacular work on both sides.

## FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., March 11, 1918.

Major Francis H. Lincoln, recently detailed to the General Staff Corps, left last week to assume his new duties as Assistant Chief of Staff of the Army Artillery, the headquarters of which is now organizing at Camp Meade, Md. For two years prior to the closing of the Coast Artillery School last spring Major Lincoln was the senior instructor in the Department of Artillery and Land Defenses of the officers' division. Since that time he has been continually on duty with the officers' training camps, having been director of instruction for the first and second camps and in command of the third camp. Major and Mrs. Lincoln are about the last of the "old-timers" to leave Monroe, and they will be greatly missed by their many friends here.

Miss Helen Townsley was the guest of Col. and Mrs. Lundeen the past week. Mrs. E. Reybold gave a farewell bridge party to Mrs. F. H. Lincoln, having as her guest Mesdames Lundeen, Fritchett, Lincoln, Ayers, Wallace, Steger, Pendleton, Sunderland, J. Mather, O. H. Mather, Bettison, Payne, Green, Hall, Willis and the Misses Townsley, Berry and Pepper.

Lieutenant Colonel Bettison, who has been on a business trip to Philadelphia and New York, returned to the post Sunday morning. Lieutenant Colonel Sunderland and Major B. R. Welshimer, who have been on duty as instructors at the Navy Artillery School in France since early fall, have reported at

Monroe for duty with the Coast Artillery School and Reserve officers' training camps. Lieutenant Colonel Sunderland relieves Major Lincoln as camp commander, and Major Welshimer is the director of instructors for the officer school and the training camp.

Mrs. Lundeen entertained the ladies of the post at tea Saturday in honor of Mrs. Townsley. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Sunderland have had as their guests the past two weeks Mrs. Sunderland's brother-in-law and sister, Naval Constr. and Mrs. C. T. Brandt, and Colonel Sunderland's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Ordorans, of Delavan, Ill.

## FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., March 19, 1918.

The troops of the 2d Cavalry are packed and have been in readiness to leave for the past week, but up until the present have received no orders to move. All enlisted men of the 2d have been relieved from guard duty, care of furnaces and driving of market and express wagons. A number of officers and enlisted men of the 312th Cavalry, the new regiment which is to be organized here, arrived last week and are under command of Major Ralph M. Parker, who arrived here some time ago.

The men of the new regiment have taken over the work of the post from the 2d Cavalry. Col. Theodore H. Dillon, C.E., is at present in command of the post, as Col. Francis Le J. Parker, to command the 312th Cavalry, has not yet arrived. Mrs. Charles G. Harvey is spending some time with Capt. and Mrs. Walter A. Frankland before leaving with her daughter Elizabeth, for Fort Bliss, to join her husband, Col. Charles G. Harvey, stationed there.

A very interesting lecture, illustrated with thrilling war pictures, was given at the riding hall by Count de Besa, of Argentina, who was in the war zone gathering details and pictures for one of the newspapers of South America. The title of the lecture was "The Eleven Countries at War."

Major and Mrs. Alexander L. James, Jr., have as their house guests Major James's parents and brother from North Carolina. Capt. and Mrs. Sylvester D. Downs, who have been on the post visiting Mrs. Downs's parents, Col. and Mrs. Truman O. Murphy, have returned to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., where Captain Downs is on duty.

Mrs. Margaret, wife of Col. Nelson E. Margetta, accompanied by her small daughter Wilhelmina, has returned to the post from Macon, Ga., where she has been for some time with Colonel Margetta, who is stationed at Camp Wheeler. Lieut. and Mrs. Winemiller have as their house guests Lieutenant Winemiller's parents from Kansas City, Kas.

Mrs. Fenton, wife of the late Col. Charles W. Fenton, accompanied by her two sons, left on Tuesday for Governors Island to visit her brother, Major Rochester. Mrs. Baehr, wife of Major Carl A. Baehr, has returned to the post from Annapolis, Ala., where she spent some time with her husband. Capt. and Mrs. A. Hyllen have taken the quarters formerly occupied by Col. and Mrs. Charles G. Harvey.

A number of the officers' wives whose husbands are on duty at camps or abroad and who have been occupying quarters on the post, have been asked by the commanding officer to vacate their quarters as soon as possible, so as to give accommodation to the incoming officers of the 312th Cavalry. This question of giving up their quarters at the present time has caused a great deal of anxiety among the Army women, as when their husbands leave for duty abroad or in the field they are then no longer entitled to quarters on an Army post. So at present the women of the Army are facing an alarming problem, especially families with several children, and these Army women will continue to face this problem until the bill allowing officers abroad and on duty in the field commutation is passed by Congress.

Lieut. Georges Flaschire, a French aviator, arrived in the city on Monday afternoon after a flight from Mineola, L.I. Lieutenant Flaschire made the trip by himself in a small biplane equipped with a French motor, capable of developing a speed of 150 miles an hour. The French aviator left Mineola on Sunday morning and was expected to arrive here Sunday evening, but due to engine trouble he was forced to descend near Philadelphia, taking the air again the following morning. The Lieutenant also descended at Camp Meade on his trip here to have luncheon with several French and British officers who are on duty at Camp Meade. The trip from Camp Meade to the polo ground in the city was made in fifteen minutes. Lieutenant Flaschire has been on the Western front for some time and has accounted for seven German airplanes and has just lately arrived in this country to assist in the training of American aviators.

## FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, March 18, 1918.

Col. Herbert O. Williams, who arrived at Fort Sam Houston Friday from Washington, will be in command of the Southern District of Aviation, to be created with headquarters at San Antonio. Col. W. D. Chitty, who has been in Washington for several weeks, returned Thursday to Kelly Field and resumed command. Mrs. Daniel E. McCarthy and Miss Laura McCarthy have arrived to join Colonel McCarthy at Fort Sam Houston. Lieut. and Mrs. Downs, U.S.N., from Philadelphia en route to San Francisco for station, were guests of their aunt, Miss Hinkle, at the Argyle during the week.

Mrs. C. H. Errington gave a luncheon Thursday for Mesdames D. E. McCarthy, J. B. Lewright, Byron McMillan, of St. Louis, Robert Neal and A. M. Mitchell.

General Francisco Cosm, one of the highest army officials of Mexico, arrived in San Antonio Monday, to stay several months. Mrs. G. D. Castle, of Chicago, is visiting her son and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. H. D. Castle, Capt. and Mrs. James P. Caffery left last night for Washington. Mrs. William Selkirk and Miss Ruth Selkirk, of Galveston, are in the city to visit Major Wyatt Selkirk, of Camp Travis. The officers of 309th Cavalry entertained with a reception and dance Tuesday at the Mounted Officers' Club, Fort Sam Houston.

Lieut. and Mrs. Roger Sanford left Monday for Waco, where Lieutenant Sanford will be stationed with the 20th Field Artillery. Major Harry S. Adams, U.S. General Hospital, N.Y., who is here on sick leave, registered at headquarters Friday. Lieut. Clyde E. Austin, from Mercedes, Texas, is here on leave.

Mrs. Winchester Kelso was hostess Monday at luncheon at the Japanese Tea Room, complimenting Mrs. Sterling P. Adams. Other guests were Mesdames J. P. O'Neill, Mitchell, Klipstein,



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Clarkson, W. A. Adams, Bee, Dibrell, Furnish, Nolte and W. T. Pancoast. Lieut. and Mrs. George Putnam De Veau are at home at 816 Brooklyn avenue. Lieutenant De Veau is stationed at Brooks Field. Mrs. W. R. Fickessan has returned from Georgia, where she has been with Captain Fickessan, who has been seriously ill at Fort Oglethorpe. Lieut. Sterling P. Bowles, from Camp Bowie, spent a short leave with his mother, Mrs. Violet A. Haynes.

Miss Barbara Ripley returned Tuesday from Waco, where she was the guest of Mrs. Brook Payne for the week-end. The 84th Aero Cndet Squadron entertained with a dance at Harmony Hall Thursday. The affair was given under the supervision of Col. G. V. S. Quackenbush, Major J. P. Edgerly and Lieutenants Fraser and Wright, of the 84th Squadron. The men composing this squadron are especially selected from the ranks to be trained as aviators, and are waiting to be sent to the flying school.

Lieut. Col. A. L. Fuller, chief of the balloon division of the Signal Corps, and Major Rainford Hannay, Royal Flying Corps, a British balloon expert, on route to Washington from Los Angeles, Cal., were in San Antonio during the week inspecting the two balloon schools established here.

One of the War Department's reclamation hospitals is to be established in San Antonio, probably in connection with the base hospital at Fort Sam Houston. This hospital, which is to be one of the foremost of its kind in the world, will be under the supervision of Dr. Ansel Granville Cook, an orthopedic surgeon of international reputation. Dr. Cook arrived yesterday and assumed his duties. As there are no shell-torn bodies to mend yet, his first work here will be the correcting of "flat feet" of the men at Fort Sam Houston.

George E. A. Hallett, aeronautical mechanical engineer, of Washington, D.C., is now at Kelly Field to assist Major George E. Stratemeyer in giving a higher course of study and practice to the student mechanics, which will include instruction in the repair of aeroplanes, motors and trucks.

A training camp for the Reserve Officers' Corps will be established in the Southern Department this summer to give practical instruction to members of the corps who are now students at various educational institutions in the South. Several members of the Corps are studying under Army officers at the State Universities of Oklahoma, Texas and Arizona. They will be assembled at one of the camps near San Antonio, according to plans, and given a thorough course of instruction in trench warfare.

Kelly Field is to have a library of 20,000 books by the end of next week, collected by the San Antonio Rotary Club in a campaign which has been started.

## FORT PORTER.

Fort Porter, Buffalo, N.Y., March 26, 1918.

Mrs. Arthur Hadsell has Mrs. George Nystrom, of Hartford, Conn., with her for a visit. They were the guests of Mrs. Mitchell for luncheon on Sunday. Mrs. Desher Whiting has returned to her quarters in the post after an absence of six weeks in Buffalo.

Mrs. Scott, wife of Major William Scott, Med. Corps, after a visit to her former home, Butler, Pa., will join her husband at his new station, Washington, D.C. Mrs. Ralph Lister leaves this week for New York to visit her sister, Mrs. Shunk, whose husband is also in France. She will bring home with her Elizabeth Lister, who has been with Mrs. Shunk for some time.

Colonel Syer has had his household belongings removed from No. 9, and Mrs. Syer's friends regret her not returning to the post. As soon as the weather will permit the quarters will receive a fresh coat of paint and other improvements will be made.

Dr. Lucius Howe was host for a supper party on Sunday. Mrs. Potter read most interesting letters from her son, Lars Potter, who has been in France since long before we were in the war. Among the guests were Miss Minter, Miss Mitchell, Dr. Vaughn, Captain Schofield, of the Navy, and a number of others.

Gen. and Mrs. William Auman, Mrs. Ogden and Mrs. Wisans are at Atlantic City for the Easter season. Mrs. Mitchell entertained her card club on Monday.

The depressing war news of Saturday noon had a most stimulating effect in the recruiting office. It was said the Marine officer called fifty men in a few hours, which is most encouraging to Captain Searns Yates, who recently with Lieut. Col. C. B. Hall, chief recruiting officer of the Marine Corps, dis-

the bill to increase the strength of the Corps. Last week Captain Yates gave a most enjoyable dinner at the Saturn Club for some of the English and other foreign officers now in the city. General William Mann, accompanied by his personal aid, Capt. John B. Coulter, visited a few days ago Niagara Falls to satisfy himself in regard to the Guardsmen and international bridges. He found all satisfactory and proceeded to Fort Niagara, where he was the guest of Lieut. Col. Brady Rutenauter, commander of the post.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

### BORN.

BURR.—Born at Fort Sill, Okla., March 12, 1918, to Capt. and Mrs. John G. Burr, 15th U.S. Field Art., a son, John Green Burr, Jr.

CAMP.—Born at Camp Dodge, Iowa, March 10, 1918, to Capt. and Mrs. T. J. Camp, U.S. Inf., a son, Thomas James Camp, Jr.

CRAWFORD.—Born at West Point, N.Y., March 21, 1918, to Capt. and Mrs. D. M. Crawford, Coast Art., U.S.A., a daughter, Leslie McLean Crawford.

EDDINS.—Born at Portsmouth, N.H., March 20, 1918, to P.A. Paymr. and Mrs. Arthur H. Eddins, U.S.N., a daughter, Louise Reynolds Eddins.

HOERNER.—Born at New York city, March 22, 1918, to Lieut. and Mrs. Frank L. Hoerner, U.S.A., retired, a son, Leroy Day Hoerner.

MACDONALD.—Born March 22, 1918, to the wife of Lieut. (J.G.) J. H. MacDonald, U.S.N., a daughter, Helen Elizabeth MacDonald.

MILLER.—Born at Palo Alto, Cal., Feb. 27, 1918, to Capt. and Mrs. R. S. Miller, 24th Machine Gun Battn., U.S.A., a son, Robert Starkweather Miller, Jr.

ROCKWELL.—Born at Annapolis, Md., March 21, 1918, to Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Frank W. Rockwell, U.S.N., a daughter, Mary Elizabeth Rockwell.

SIMMS.—Born at Atlanta, Ga., March 18, 1918, to Lieut. and Mrs. J. W. Simms, U.S.N., a son, Julius Ward Simms, Jr.

WOODWARD.—Born at Flushing, Long Island, March 10, 1918, to Col. and Mrs. John E. Woodward, N.A., a son, Thomas Plunkett Woodward.

### MARRIED.

CLARKE—LAKE.—At Leavenworth, Kas., March 19, 1918, Lieut. Kenyon H. Clarke, 43d U.S. Inf., and Miss Grace Drolinger Lake.

CRUSE—HAGBERG.—At Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 14, 1918, Lieut. John Roger Cruse, U.S.N., and Miss Mabel Ester Hagberg.

JONES—ZABRISKIE.—At New York city, March 28, 1918, Capt. Edward P. Jones, 304th Field Art., N.A., and Miss Julia Rosemary Zabriskie.

KILBOURNE—SAYRE.—At San Antonio, Texas, March 24, 1918, 1st Lieut. Harry R. Kilbourne, 16th U.S. C., and Miss Elizabeth Stanford Sayre, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Farrand Sayre, U.S.A.

SCHLESINGER—FRANK.—At Memphis, Tenn., March 20, 1918, Lieut. Alexander Schlesinger, U.S.A., and Miss Hannah Frank.

### DIED.

ALBEE.—Died at Laurel, Md., March 24, 1918, Capt. George E. Albee, U.S.A., retired.

BEAUMAN.—Killed at Miami, Fla., March 23, 1918, 2d Lieut. Louis Charles Beauman, U.S.M.C.

BLAKELY.—Died at New York city March 23, 1918, Lieut. (j.g.) Frank D. Blakely, U.S.N.

BROWN.—Died at Fall River, Mass., March 5, 1918, Mr. James A. Brown, father of Major E. A. Brown, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., and Lieut. John J. Brown, U.S.N.

CHAPLAIN.—Died March 1, 1918, Winifred S. Chaplain, a graduate of the U.S.M.A., Class of 1870, who resigned from the Army April 6, 1872, while second lieutenant, 5th Art.

CHASE.—Died at Washington, D.C., March 22, 1918, Mrs. May Mosher Chase, wife of the late Col. Constantine Chase, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A. Interment at Arlington Cemetery March 25.

CLEMENSHAW.—Died at New York city, March 27, 1918, Lieut. Charles Clemenshaw, O.R.C.

DARR.—Died at Sunnyside, Gladstone, N.J., March 14, 1918, Francis J. A. Darr, formerly first lieutenant, 12th U.S. Inf., resigned Sept. 1, 1887.

DELEHANTY.—Died at Pensacola, Fla., March 26, 1918, Ensign Michael J. Delehanty, U.S.N.R.

DONOVAN.—Died at Tacoma, Wash., March 17, 1918, Jean Ellen Donovan, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Andrew E. Donovan, V.C.N.A.

EASTMAN.—At Pensacola, Fla., March 24, 1918, Mrs. Angela Dorsey Eastman, widow of Major Robert Langdon Eastman, U.S.A., and mother of the wife of Capt. F. M. Bennett, U.S.N.

FEIGL.—Killed in action in France March 21, 1918, Lieut. Jefferson Feigl, O.R.C., attached to the 7th Field Artillery, U.S.A., son of Col. Fred Feigl, editor of the Tammany Times.

GIBBONS.—Died at Washington, D.C., March 12, 1918, Capt. Richard J. Gibbons, Q.M. Corps.

GREGG.—Died at Englewood, N.J., March 21, 1918, Mrs. Thomas Jackson Gregg, widow of Major Gregg, U.S.A.

HARRIGAN.—Died in New York city March 24, 1918, Mrs. Annie T. Harrigan, widow of Edward Harrigan, actor and playwright, and mother of Capt. Arthur N. Harrigan, U.S. Coast Art.; Capt. Philip B. Harrigan, 22d U.S. Inf., and of Capt. W. D. Harrigan, 307th Inf., N.A.

HOPE.—Died at Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., March 24, 1918, Mrs. Elizabeth Hughes Hope, wife of Major Officers Hope, Field Art., N.A.

KELTON.—Died at Columbus, Ohio, March 3, 1918, the twin infant daughters of Major and Mrs. Edwin Colt Kelton, U.S.A.

MOSES.—Died at Washington, D.C., March 21, 1918, Helen Spencer Moses, beloved child of Agnes Spencer Moses and Comdr. Stanford E. Moses, U.S.N.

NRESMITH.—Died at Flushing, L.I., March 27, 1918, Mrs. Mary E. Nresmith, widow of Capt. Arthur S. Nresmith, U.S.A.

OLSSON.—Died at Naval Hospital, New London, Conn., March 21, 1918, Lieut. Andrew Gordon Olsson, U.S.N.

PARKER.—Died at U.S. Naval Medical School Hospital, Washington, D.C., March 22, 1918, Major William E. Parker, U.S.M.C., retired.

RICE.—Died at Oakland, Cal., March 19, 1918, Mrs. Jessie S. Rice, mother of Mrs. Laag, wife of Comdr. C. J. Lang, U.S.N.

RUTHERFORD.—Died at Santo Domingo City March 20, 1918, Paymr. Clerk William A. Rutherford, U.S.M.C.

SMITH.—Died at Baltimore, Md., March 26, 1918, Chief Boatwain James A. Smith, U.S.N., retired.

SPRAGINS.—Died at New York city March 25, 1918, Susie Echols Spragins, daughter of the late Major William H. Echols, U.S.A.

WILLIAMS.—Died on March 25, 1918, Louise May Owens, beloved wife of Major Richard H. Williams, Coast Art., U.S.A.

## FORT DU PONT.

Fort Du Pont, Del., March 25, 1918.

Mrs. Bennett entertained Capt. and Mrs. Booth at Sunday supper. Lieutenant Bunting has gone to his home, after recovering from the measles, on a ten days' sick leave. Lieut. and Mrs. Troutman and Lieutenant Weaver were guests for dinner at Mrs. Bennett's on Monday. Captains Ordinar and Metcalf have moved their families into the quarters formerly occupied by Captain Donovan, and recently used as bachelors' quarters. Lieutenant Boris is spending a few days at his home in



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upon the arrival of a little daughter. Mrs. Orton has arrived from Fort Sill, Okla., to be connected with Mr. Dalrymple as his assistant in the Y.M.C.A. work. Captain Lowry has returned from Fort Monroe, where he has been taking the course at the Artillery School.

John Wilson, son of Major Wilson, is sick with measles. Dr. Ellis's little daughter, Margaret, is also sick with measles. Lieut. and Mrs. Troutman have as their guest over Sunday Mrs. Troutman's sister, Miss Hilda Hertzog, of Pittsburgh. Mr. Charles M. Alexander, the evangelist singer, accompanied by three of his helpers, gave a song service in the post exchange Saturday night.

Word has been received of the sudden death from pneumonia of Lieutenant Kentstrom at Tenafly, N.J., where he had very recently gone for duty at the Post of Embarkation. The funeral services will be held at this post and the burial at the National Cemetery at Fort Mott.

## TWELFTH INFANTRY.

Camp Fremont, Cal., March 27, 1918.

Officers and ladies of the 12th Infantry entertained officers and ladies of the 15th Brigade at a ball March 15 at the Woman's Club, Palo Alto, in honor of Major Gen. and Mrs. John F. Morrison and Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Joseph D. Leitch. The reception from 8:30 to 9 and dance until 1 a.m. were the most brilliant military social event since the opening of the camp. Gen. and Mrs. Leitch, Col. E. L. Taggart and Mrs. W. Tracey, wife of Lieutenant Tracey, of the 12th; Col. and Mrs. J. R. Lindsay, 62d; Major and Mrs. P. B. Peyton, 12th; Major and Mrs. S. Johnson, 15th Brigade; Capt. W. R. Schmidt, adjutant, 12th, and Lieut. and Mrs. Harold Chase, 15th Brigade, received. Punch and refreshments were served from a tent on the veranda. The walls and ceiling were completely concealed—the walls behind a bank of cypress, fir and eucalyptus branches, the ceiling by an arch of long palms. Lights were concealed inside clusters of acacia, holly, Japanese quince and almond blossoms. Music was furnished by the 12th Infantry band. Arrangements were in charge of Lieut. J. W. Bollenbeck, assistant adjutant. Among the guests were Miss Kathleen Kinney, of Berkeley; Dr. and Mrs. D. A. Taylor, of San Francisco; Juanita Borin, of Burlingame, and B. Austin. Major and Mrs. P. B. Peyton left on March 18 to join the 6th Infantry at Camp Forrest, Ga. Major Peyton had been with the 12th since Dec. 10.

Over \$700 was realized from a Red Cross benefit at Gilroy, at which the 12th Infantry band played, March 16. Elka of Gilroy and San José promoted the benefit.

The newest bride of the 12th Infantry is Mrs. Hussey, wife of Lieut. J. Gordon Hussey. Mrs. Hussey was Miss Constance Planz, daughter of Mrs. G. J. Planz, of Bakersfield, Cal. They are making their home at Atherton, near Camp Fremont.

An Officers' Club has been opened for the use of the officers of the 12th. The rooms include library, reading and writing, telephone, music and lounging room. Two victrolas, with several hundred records, provide ample musical entertainment. Mrs. Selah Chamberlain, of San Francisco and Redwood City, decorated the club as a compliment to the officers.

## STATE FORCES.

BE CAREFUL WHAT YOU SAY.

Adj. Gen. Charles H. Sherrill, of New York, under date of March 22, issued the following general orders to the New York Guard: "1. The regulations for the military forces of the state prescribe that deliberations, discussions, statements or remarks, with respect to military matters, whether oral, written or printed, by officers or enlisted men of the state forces, criticizing or reflecting upon others in the military service of the United States, are prohibited. 2. While this prohibition is necessary at all times to proper military discipline, it assumes especial importance in time of war when the entire nation is vitally concerned in military matters. At such a time any real or seeming disagreement or difference of opinion in the military establishment, or any criticism or reflection upon those engaged in the conduct of the war, which is given public expression, tends to embarrass the National Government in the exercise of its proper functions and is used by those who would sow discord and dissension among the people, as an evidence of weakness and mismanagement on the part of the Government. 3. It is evident that any violation of this prohibition should be promptly and severely punished during time of war. Under the Articles of War such an offense is punishable by dismissal from the service in the case of officers and dishonorable discharge in the case of enlisted men, and such other punishment as a court-martial may direct. 4. Members of the New York Guard are hereby directed to carefully observe the provisions of Regulations in regard to this matter. Commanding officers will promptly report any violations thereof. This order will be posted on the bulletin boards of all organizations of the New York Guard during the period of war."

Major Edward Havemeyer Snyder, a well known veteran of the 47th N.Y., was on March 31 elected major, commanding the Old Guard of New York, succeeding Col. A. L. Kline, who had been in command for three years. The other officers elected were: Co. A, captain, Frank H. Clement; first lieutenant, C. C. Ellis; second lieutenant, M. J. King; Co. B, captain, L. E. Waterman; first lieutenant, C. Russell Hurd; second lieutenant, E. D. Jacobs; Co. C, captain, H. W. Kurtz; first



## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

W. C. H.—Write to the Bureau of War Risk Insurance at Washington, D.C., for the pamphlet of information regarding the insurance and other benefits provided for in the insurance bill.

W. R. H.—As noted in our issue of March 16, the Senate Military Committee, in reporting S. 4013, rejected the proposed amendment to increase to rank of colonel, the grade to which retired officers could be advanced by reason of active duty on the retired list.

R. P. J.—We understand that allotments are now going out in regular order and we trust that your case has been reached. If not, speak to your C.O., and ask him what course you should take to expedite matters. The task of getting the clerical machinery in working order to provide for the many hundred thousand cases to be cared for was enormous, but now, we understand, the machinery is well oiled and functioning.

G. R.—There is nothing vague about Par. 1407, Army Regulations, which tells by whom non-coms. of the Medical Department may be reduced. Your attention is directed to Par. 62 and 63 of the Manual for Courts-Martial to learn "who may initiate charges," and "who may prefer charges." The former may be almost anyone, including civilians; the one who prefers the charges must be an officer, but need not be the commanding officer. A building under construction in a contractor's hand, under present conditions, is considered a Government or public building.

J. H. L. asks: Would an enlisted member of the National Guard transferred as an enlisted man to the National Army by promotion or otherwise lose his re-enlistment pay? Answer: Only his service in the Army of the U.S. will count in the National Army. See Bulletin 60, War Dept., 1917.

M. E. N.—Regarding total disability compensation, see Sec. 302, War Risk Insurance Act, obtainable from the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, Washington, D.C.

W. O. V. asks: When will I know whether or not I passed the examination for second lieutenant, Q.M. Corps, National Army, held at all camps in February, 1918? If passed, how long will it be before I am notified of commission? Answer: Announcements may be sent out most any day now. Announcements are usually made in the camps just before close.

E. B. asks: (1) My sixth enlistment period expired on Oct. 25, 1917, and I applied to the adjutant to be discharged and re-enlist the next day, but was told that I would not be discharged until the termination of the war. Was I entitled to be discharged and re-enlisted? Can I be discharged now and re-enlist for my seventh enlistment period? (2) Do I lose the clothing money that is due me for that enlistment? (3) Will I receive travel pay to place of last enlistment? Answer: (1) The Comptroller decided last December, as noted in our issue of Dec. 29, that men who had completed four years of a seven-year enlistment could be discharged for immediate re-enlistment for another seven years. (2) You do not lose anything that was due you up to the time the new order regarding clothing supply for the war went into effect. This order put the allowance at "such clothing as may be necessary." (3) This question has been referred to the J.A.G.

H. S. K. asks: Will the officers in the U.S. Guards be promoted according to their rank? Have any been promoted in this way yet? Do they rank according to the way their names are in S.O. 303, War D.? Answer: This organization, which is authorized as a part of the National Army, is only partially formed and its activities and responsibilities will be limited. In the National Army all appointments are treated as new appointments. There are no lineal promotions in the National Army. Rank and precedence will be in accordance with G.O. 144.

A. W. J.—Labor companies come under the control of the Quartermaster Corps or of the Engineer Corps. Regarding your motorcycle question, apply through channel.

D. Z. asks: (1) Enlisted in Regular Army Aug. 13, 1909, discharged Aug. 12, 1912; re-enlisted Aug. 13, 1912, discharged Aug. 12, 1915; enlisted in Ohio National Guard May 17, 1917, and drafted therewith into federal service Aug. 5, 1917. What period of enlistment pay should I draw, and how much per month? (2) Served in Canal Zone from March 25, 1915, to date of discharge, Aug. 12, 1915; does time served there count double, as I was serving on a three-year enlistment? (3) I held the rank of sergeant when discharged from the Regular Army; I am now a sergeant in the Ohio National Guard; do the sergeants who held their warrants previous to my promotion to sergeant rank me, or does my service take precedence in regard to rank? Answer: (1) You are in the second period and entitled as sergeant of Infantry to \$41. (2) Service in the Panama Canal Zone in enlistments which began before Aug. 24, 1912, counts double toward retirement from Army or Navy but not for any other purpose. (3) Sergeants whose warrants show an earlier date than yours rank you.

C. G. H.—We do not divulge the names of those who use the Answers column. The reader who asked your date of entry into the Service is no doubt watching our reports of nominations and confirmations for promotion in the Service, and trying to figure out when his turn will come. Since no official lineal list has been published since May, 1917, information formerly readily available to all has to be sought in other ways.

P. L.—Par. 1345, Army Regulations, covers pay for expert riflemen.

R. L. T.—We published in our issue of March 2 the promotion of most of the provisional lieutenants, class of Oct. 26, and those promotions were temporary, caused by appointments of higher officers in the National Army. The remaining 300 or more of this class have not yet been nominated for promotion. As soon as they are nominated their names will appear in our columns. Pay of higher grade in the Signal Corps depends upon service in the Aviation Section as a flier.

W. L.—See answer to R. R.

R. R.—Since the class of Oct. 26 provisional lieutenants the only appointments to the Regular Army have been the 300 recently commissioned from the officer candidates' battalion, as noted in our issue of March 2 and 9.

A. L. B.—An enlisted man of the Army may be assigned by the War Department to duty in either the Regular Army, the National Guard or the National Army. He is an enlisted man of the Army of the United States and will be placed where his services are needed. A man may, of course, ask to be transferred from one arm of the service to another, but we do not believe that requests to be transferred from the National Guard or National Army back to the Regular Army, just as a matter of sentiment, will receive consideration.

E. Z.—Apply through the channel to The Adjutant General for appointment as sergeant in the Medical Department.

O. X.—It is not possible to say what disposition will be made of a band leader who has been transferred to a provisional regiment for overseas duty when he returns to the United States at some future date.

C. D.—Longevity pay for the National Guard members is only payable while they are members of the National Guard, U.S. See Bulletin 60, War Dept., 1917.

L. W. G.—You may not learn your chances of being re-commissioned or being transferred to the Cavalry from the Infantry and opportunities of service with the new Cavalry organizations by applying to The Adjutant General of the Army. Colonels of the new organizations have been appointed and other officers are being assigned.

S. T. S. W.—See answer to C. A. MacT., page 1094, issue of March 10.

B. L. M.—If you will write to The Adjutant General at Washington he can give you the date when you will be due for retirement. Also the facts you seek in relation to the sailings of the 6th Infantry to and from the Islands. You do not give us the year.

J. W. H.—Section 29, of the National Defense Act, authorized the Secretary of War to order reserve officers to duty with troops or at field exercises or for instruction for periods not to exceed fifteen days in any one calendar year. The law, however, does not require the Secretary of War to do this without regard to the exigencies of the Service. It is not possible for us to say how long your inactive status may continue. You



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may perhaps get some light on the matter by applying to The Adjutant General.

N. O.—If you place a flag against the side of a building let the Union be towards the East or towards the south according to the direction in which the street may run. This, we believe, will please some of the patriotic societies, although there is no law in the matter. Keep the Union up at all times and use a flagstaff if possible.

L. L. C.—Temporary captain, Regular Army, to rank from Aug. 5, 1917, promoted from provisional first lieutenant, receives captain's pay from date of acceptance, not from date of rank.

A. J. A.—Letters to The Adjutant General from members of the Service regarding attendance of enlisted men at officers' training camp should go through military channels.

F. L. M.—Marksmanship qualifications under Army Regulations at present in force do not extend beyond one year. Regarding transfer to provisional regiment for overseas duty, apply through the channel.

J. W. B.—You are not entitled to a Congressional medal for service as an enlisted man in the Philippines. See Par. 65, Compilation of General Orders of the War Dept. of 1881-1915, or Par. 1, Circular 11, of 1908.

REGULAR.—Miller having been appointed first lieutenant National Army Jan. 15, 1918, is not a Regular Army lieutenant, although he is assigned to the Regular Army for duty. Lieutenant Jones, who was appointed to the National Army from civil life Nov. 25, 1917, and is also attached to the Regular Army for duty ranks Miller because of his date of commission. See General Order 144, 1917.

H. S. D.—A man whose four years' enlistment expired March 5 and was transferred to the National Army from the Regular Army is not entitled to three months' pay bonus unless he re-enlisted for seven years, and was in his first enlistment at the time.

SUBSCRIBER.—Your right to wear Spanish-American War ribbon depends upon your having earned a Spanish War badge. If your service during the Spanish-American War was not outside of the United States you did not earn a badge.

E. A. R.—Arrangements have been made between the American Government and the British Government whereby British men of draft age who have not completed their citizenship papers for naturalization in the United States may be drafted into the British service. The American age classifications will be adhered to in drafting British citizens in this country. You would appear to be comparatively safe from early draft according to your classification of 4A.

FARMER.—Congress has not yet passed a law granting furloughs to enlisted men for farm work, although such a bill has been introduced.

B.—An Engineer Reserve officer who wishes to be transferred to the U.S.A.R.C. would have to apply through the channel. He would not by such transfer become a provisional officer of the Army, as provisionals are those who enter the Regular service through examination for vacancies in the Regular Army in accordance with Special Regulations No. 1.

F. J. Z.—A Regular Army officer ranks all officers of same grade in National Army or Reserve Corps. For precedence outside, the Regular Army see G.O. 144, 1917.

W. A. S.—If you had asked to be re-enlisted at the expiration of your four years on Oct. 28, 1917, you could have been discharged from your former enlistment, but as you did not so

act you are continued as serving on active duty from the Reserve. Your transfer from Regular Army to the National Army does not affect your status as to pay or enlistment period.

D. W. I.—If you are beyond the age for enlistment we would under no circumstances advise you to enlist under false statements.

E. R. W.—An officer has the privilege of allotting part of his salary to his wife so that she may receive it monthly from the Treasury Department. This is a privilege in the case of the officer, whereas allotment of salary in the case of an enlisted man is obligatory. An officer who served in the Moro Department between 1908-10 does not receive a campaign badge unless he was in an engagement where on one side or the other there were casualties.

J. C.—Send your inquiry regarding the National Army hospitals to The Adjutant General at Washington.

S. R. L.—As officers are not transferred from the Army to the Navy an officer of the Medical Reserve Corps of the Army would have to resign his commission before he could take an appointment in the Navy. As to what the chances are for active duty in the Navy we refer you to the Navy Department.

T. J. S.—The insignia on the collar of coat of the chemical service is a benzol ring superimposed in the center of crossed retorts. The device is three-quarters of an inch high. Regarding opportunities for appointment in this service for enlisted men who are practical chemists, apply to The Adjutant General of the Army.

H. A. B.—Write to The Adjutant General at Washington for the foreign service of the 22d Infantry.

E. H. R.—The decision of last December regarding discharge for immediate re-enlistment has opened up several collateral questions, such as settlements of savings accounts, etc., that the Judge Advocate General is expected soon to announce an opinion on the subject. Watch our columns.

T. E. M.—The provisional second lieutenants of Infantry recently promoted temporarily, with rank from Oct. 26, 1917, do not draw first lieutenants' pay from October, but from date of assuming the new (temporary) grade.

M. B.—A Medical Department limited warrant is different from a temporary warrant in that the limited warrant, as stated in Par. 1405, A.R., "may be issued conferring grade for service only with a full hospital company, ambulance company, or company of instruction designated therein." Temporary warrants may continue throughout the war emergency.

H. B. P. B.—The letters O.B. on a communication addressed to an officer represent "Official Business."

D. F.—The latest change of Par. 246(c), Small Arms Firing Manual, reads: "To the expert rifleman a silver badge will be issued. To those who have qualified as expert rifleman for three years, not necessarily consecutive years, nor, in the case of enlisted men, in the same enlistment, a silver bar will be issued, on which the three years of their qualifications will be indicated," etc. (C.S.A.F.M. No. 19, Aug. 10, 1917.)

O. J. S.—Firing qualifications hold for not more than one year. See A.R. 1345.

O. M. asks: Can an enlisted man, who has minor children, whose custody has been awarded to their mother, but to whose support he is paying a part of his pay, take out war risk insurance in favor of other creditors, or will it, in case of his death, be paid to the children? Answer: Payable only to a spouse, child, grandchild, parent, brother or sister, and not

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A. G. F. asks: (1) Will retired enlisted man who has been called back to active service and who has been promoted since being called back retire with present rank or with rank given him after being called back. (2) What clothing allowance (if any) does retired soldier get who has been called back to active service? (3) Is it permissible for a civilian to be placed over a soldier in line of duty? Answer: (1) If promoted in the Regular service he holds the new rank. (2) Entitled to active pay and allowances; therefore clothing. (3) Your third question is too vague.

G. F. E.—Your nomination as ensign (temporary) was confirmed Feb. 25. Your ensign's pay does not begin from date of rank (Feb. 15), but from date of acceptance. As to delay, inquire through channel.

RETIRED OFFICER ON ACTIVE DUTY.—There is no law at present by which a retired lieutenant colonel may be promoted to colonel by reason of active duty since retirement. He could be appointed to a higher grade in the National Army, however.

C. B. A.—If you do not find your insignia in Special Regulations 41 and 42, with changes up to No. 2, then apply through the channel.

R. E. A.—As a member of band, 4th Cav., during Battle of Juarez, Mexico, in 1911, you appear to be entitled to Mexican Service Badge. See G.O. 155, War D.

P. J. G.—Address Col. H. C. Whitehead, American Expeditionary Forces. The postmaster will do the rest.

L. B. G.—Time served as field clerk, Q.M.O., is counted in computing longevity pay for subsequent service as a commissioned officer, same as is service of pay clerk.

SUBSCRIBER J.O.N.J.—As the next training camps will not be open to civilians, you may not attend. The article referred to by you specifically stated that appointments will be made from enlisted men and the Reserve Officers' Training Corps from the colleges.

J. E. T.—Apply through the channel, stating your qualifications and desire for transfer.

E. V.—Since Aug. 5, 1909, the law has provided that "Hereafter the U.S. shall not pay any part of the premium or other cost of furnishing a bond required by law or otherwise of any officer or employee of the U.S. See Par. 1032 and preceding paragraphs, Manual for the Q.M.O., 1916.

B. O. asks: Enlisted Feb. 18, 1913, and took out my first papers on Feb. 17, 1913; transferred to the Army Reserve Feb. 17, 1916, and recalled to the colors Oct. 16, 1916, and have been in the Service since. Can I become a citizen now, or must I wait until the war is over? I was born in Warsaw, Russia, in 1892. Answer: As you are now stationed near a U.S. Court, we would advise you to call there for advice as to declaration of your place of residence. If you possessed an honorable discharge, you could secure citizenship within a year.

## WASHINGTON BARRACKS.

Washington Barracks, D.C., March 16, 1918.

The second of the series of subscription hops at the Officers' Club on this post took place this evening. In addition to Mrs. Abbot, the receiving line included Mesdames Irving J. Palmer, Lehman W. Miller, John H. Carruth, Paul H. Heiner, George F. Young, Ernest Lewis, Joseph H. Pengilly, Edward R. Elam, Harry S. Goldman, Lester F. Albert, Thomas Chandler, Charles E. Wuest, Robert W. Crawford, Thomas J. Scully, Arthur W. Bryan, Sophia S. Herix and Philip C. Nash, and Misses Marion B. and Eleanor R. Abbot.

Mrs. Arthur W. Bryan has joined Captain Bryan at No. 15 of the line. Lieut. Thomas Gwynn has been assigned a desk in the adjutant's office at the Administrative Building. He is in charge of post insurance and allotments, and is a busy man. Mrs. Charles E. Wuest has been called to her former home by the illness of her mother, leaving to-day for Paducah, Ky. Col. Joseph H. Earle, post commander and commandant of the schools on the reservations, has been on sick report for several days. There were three most creditable dress parades held by the 56th Regiment (Searchlight) Engineers, Wednesday, Thursday and yesterday. Major John H. Carruth commanded the parades, with the regimental adjutant, Capt. George F. Young, as second on the ground. Mrs. Joseph H. Pengilly will remain at quarters No. 15 for the present with her friends, Capt. and Mrs. George F. Young.

Mrs. Robert S. A. Dougherty and Mrs. Clarence H. Knight were hostesses at a tea given at the United Service Club on Sunday, when many of the officers and their families attended. Misses Marion B. Abbot and Eleanor R. Abbot have returned after a visit to Miss Florence Rieger at the home of Lieut. and Mrs. Augustine W. Rieger, U.S.N., Annapolis.

The official opening of the new building of the Y.M.C.A. has been postponed, awaiting completion. The building is being enjoyed by the men, however, in spite of the sound of hammer and saw. The red brick building that has been used as a post Y.M.C.A. during the building of the new home of the Association will now be used as a gymnasium and post exchange.

The Pontonier will make daily trips to Camp A. A. Humphreys, leaving this post about nine or ten each morning and returning in the afternoon.

Washington Barracks, D.C., March 23, 1918.

The new building of the Y.M.C.A. on this post was formally opened on Friday evening, March 22. The officers and men on this reservation turned out en masse and with members of the entertainment committee filled the spacious rooms. An overture was played by the Corps of Engineers band. The address of welcome by Mr. J. H. Neal, camp secretary, was followed by greetings extended by Major Lyle, from the British Embassy. Captain Whitney, Signal Corps, sang a solo, accompanied on the piano by Mrs. J. H. Anderson. Next came an address by Dr. Charles Wood, of the Church of the Covenant, city. Mrs. Newton D. Baker, Mr. Whitney and Mr. Lee sang a beautiful trio, followed by a prayer of dedication by Dr. Paul Hickey, chaplain New York Guards, of Troy, N.Y. Mr. W. K. Cooper, secretary of Washington Y.M.C.A., presented keys of the new pretty building to Gen. Frederic V. Abbot, in command of the Replacement Camps, the general making a happy reply. Then Mrs. Newton D. Baker sang a duet with Mr. Lee. Major Ralph M. Barker, of Fort Myer, delivered a pleasing address. Mrs. Barker sang a series of wartime songs; the benediction was pronounced by Rev. Dr. G. R. Simons, of Camden, N.J., and the program was closed by the band. Mrs. Frederic V. Abbot was hostess for refreshments.

The new Y.M.C.A. building's window curtains of fine rep material were presented to the building by Mrs. Abbot and her friends. In the auditorium the curtains are red, in the social room and library the curtains are green and in the dining room white. The Corps of Engineers insignia at center top of the curtains. In honor of the grand opening exercises the building was prettily decorated with evergreens, flags and the colors and flags of England and France, with Old Glory.

Mrs. Irving J. Palmer and two children, Master Gardner and young Miss Benedicta Palmer, left on March 20 for an extended visit to San Francisco. Major and Mrs. John P. Conklin are at quarters No. 12 on the post. Gen. and Mrs. Frederick W. Abbot entertained at dinner on March 22 in compliment to Mrs. Newton D. Baker. Other guests were Col. and Mrs. Richard Park, Col. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and Major Ralph M. Parker. Mrs. Emily Chapman, mother of Major Irving J. Palmer, who has been Major and Mrs. Palmer's house guest, left on Wednesday to return to her home in Michigan.

Col. Joseph H. Earle is back at his desk from sick report. Col. and Mrs. Richard Park are at home just now at Camp A. Humphreys. The Misses Marion B. and Eleanor R. Abbot were hostesses at dinner at the Officers' Club on March 22. Miss Park, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Richard Park, being guest of honor; Capt. and Mrs. Paul H. Heiner, Capt. and Mrs. J. H. Anderson and Capt. Alexander Macomber completing the party.

Mrs. James J. Murphy, wife of the post adjutant, Captain Murphy, will return to her home at Leavenworth on April 1. Mrs. Murphy has many warm friends during her stay here with her husband, who regret to see her leave. Gen. Frederic V. Abbot has changed his office from the War Department to the temporary buildings on 6th, 7th and B streets, S.W., within walking distance of this post.

## OGLETHORPE NOTES.

Camp Forrest, Ga., March 16, 1918.

Brig. Gen. Henry P. Birmingham arrived on Friday and reported to Camp Greenleaf.

Mrs. J. D. Townsend was hostess at tea on Tuesday at the Hitching Post for a few friends in the post. Gen. and Mrs. Gaston have as their guest General Gaston's sister, Miss Sinclair. Mrs. Hester, wife of Captain Hester, of Camp Forrest, and her mother, Mrs. Richardson, of Atlanta, have taken quarters at Fort Oglethorpe.

Dr. and Mrs. H. C. Royster, of Raleigh, N.C., left Tuesday after a visit to Col. and Mrs. Henry Page. Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Woods, of Pittsburgh, are guests of Col. and Mrs. Page, but are leaving this week for their home in Pittsburgh. Mrs. Goodwin Compton, wife of Captain Compton, U.S.A., is spending some time in Memphis, Tenn. Gen. and Mrs. Gaston entertained with a luncheon at the Hitching Post on Tuesday, honoring General Gorgas. The guests were Colonel Page, Col. and Mrs. Penrose, Mrs. Sinclair, Colonel Tayman, Colonel Talbott, Major McIntyre, Major Sanford and Miss Minnie Townsend, of Washington, D.C.

Col. and Mrs. Armistead have gone to Camp Greene, where Colonel Armistead will be stationed with the 59th Infantry. He was with the 53d Infantry at Camp Forrest, and during their stay at this post they made many friends in the post as well as Chattanooga.

Major Jones, senior instructor at Camp Warden McLean, has been called to Jamestown, N.Y., by the death of Mrs. Jones's mother.

The officers of the 51st Infantry entertained with a hop at the post gymnasium Friday night. Many young ladies of Chattanooga were honor guests. The West Point men at Fort Oglethorpe and Camp Forrest entertained with a banquet at the Hotel Patten in Chattanooga on Saturday. There are seventy-seven men at this post who attended West Point.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Steenhuis, of Birmingham, announced the engagement recently of their daughter, Katie, to Lieut. C. V. Rainey, Jr., of the 55th Infantry. The marriage will take place March 1.

A committee of ladies of the First Methodist Church spent Friday at the Y.M.C.A. No. 31 sewing for the soldiers. They were entertained at luncheon by Major and Mrs. Tucker, of the Medical Corps. Capt. A. J. Gahagan delivered a lecture at the Y.M.C.A. 6th Infantry on Friday night. Captain Gahagan was in the battle of Chickamauga and his tale of events, related in chronological order, was very interesting to the soldiers.

The Kosmos Club, assisted by the Godmothers' Club, held a dance at the Patten on Saturday afternoon and evening. Many of the young officers from the post attended. The dance at the Park Hotel on Saturday afternoon was largely attended by the Army people. Signal Mountain was thronged with

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officers and their wives for the week-end. The dinner-dance at the Country Club was largely attended.

Camp Forrest, Ga., March 23, 1918.

The Y.W.C.A. Junior War Council had a tea on Friday for the wives of the Army officers. The council holds at homes every Thursday for the Army women in order that they may become acquainted with each other and with the town people. Mrs. Carter and Miss Carter, of Washington, are guests at the Patten while on a visit to Lieut. Robert Carter, 6th Inf.

Major A. L. Bump, Q.M. for Camp Forrest and Fort Oglethorpe, has returned to this camp after a fourteen days' leave, during which time he visited New London, Ohio, his old home, Washington and Atlanta. Major H. N. McClain, Camp Forrest, Ga., left on Thursday of this week for a few days' leave. He went to his home in Chicago.

Mrs. Rockenbach and Miss Helen Hurlbut have returned from Atlanta. Mrs. Hurlbut remained with her son, Lieut. Dan Hurlbut, who is stationed at Camp Gordon. The 6th Infantry were guests at a concert given by local talent. Dr. J. W. Bachman made the address of the evening on "Service." The Frances M. Walker chapter of the U.D.C. entertained with a dance at the Hotel Patten on Saturday afternoon and evening for the officers of this post and camp. The cadets of the training camp were also invited. The Godmothers Club entertained with a dance on Saturday night at the Golf and Country Club, following the lecture given at the Congregational Church by Private Pest.

Mrs. Lockett, wife of Col. I. Lockett, will leave next week for Cincinnati. Mrs. Mills, who left this post last week to join her husband in the East, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Chandler, at Madison Barracks, N.Y. She will return soon to Knoxville, to visit her mother. The 52d Infantry entertained with a dance at the Country Club on Friday night. Capt. and Mrs. Downs will leave in a few days for Fort Sill, Okla.

Governor Hugh L. Dorsey, of Georgia, visited Camp Forrest Thursday. A review was given in his honor, and the 6th Division and 10th Infantry Brigade were out in force. Headquarters of the 17th Infantry left Camp Forrest this week.

Col. Abner Pickering left Sunday for his new station, Fort Creek, Neb., to join the 41st Infantry.

The 1st Battalion of the B.O.T.C. will leave Sunday for a hike to Catoosa Springs target range. Each battalion will spend a week at the range. The personnel of the Medical Training Camp at Fort Riley, Kas., is reported to have been directed to move to Camp Greenleaf, the Medical Camp there being discontinued. This will bring the total number of officers at this camp up to 2,500 and the enlisted personnel 10,500.

Mrs. Gordon Catts entertained with a luncheon on Thursday in honor of her mother, Mrs. W. B. Scott. The affair was given at the Hitching Post. The guests were Mrs. W. M. Lasky, Mrs. Theodore Lasky, Mrs. O. C. Nottingham, Mrs. J. O. Gault, Mrs. E. Y. Chapin, Mrs. Cowles, and Mrs. Stinson of Fort Oglethorpe. Mrs. Penrose, wife of Colonel Penrose, entertained with an informal tea at the Hitching Post on Thursday.

## FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., March 24, 1918.

Miss Dorothy Johnson spent the week-end at Milwaukee Downer College, the guest of Miss Kathryn Stewart. Miss Stern, sister of Lieutenant Stern, was the guest of Mrs. Johnson for a few days this week. Miss Hull was the week-end guest of Miss Morrow.

Major General Barry has returned to Chicago and takes over the command of this department, relieving Major General Carter. Mrs. Roach entertained at a tea on Sunday. Miss Dorothy Johnson and Mrs. Johnson dined at the Army and Navy tea rooms, the guests of Mr. Gillman, of the Navy, on Monday. On Thursday Lieutenant Stern and Dr. Metcalf entertained at dinner at the Army and Navy tea rooms for Miss Stern, sister of Lieutenant Stern.

Lieutenant Woolworth left on Saturday to spend a ten days'





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leave with his parents in Boston. Lieut. Harry De Clerque, who received his commission as a first lieutenant in the second training camp here, and who since has been stationed at Chickamauga, is to be married on Thursday to Miss Stevens, of Chicago. Robert Wercost, the little son of Lieutenant Colonel Wercost, has been ill the past week with an attack of tonsillitis. Mrs. Bosch expects to leave this week for Chickamauga to join her husband, Lieutenant Colonel Bosch, 11th Inf. Lieut. and Mrs. Arms are being congratulated upon the arrival of a son, born on Sunday night at the Presbyterian Hospital.

### PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 25, 1918.

Mrs. Dewitt C. Webb entertained on Wednesday at luncheon and bridge. There were five tables. Mrs. Clarence Gulbranson has recently returned from a visit in Norfolk. Miss Carolyn McCay, daughter of Naval Constr. and Mrs. H. Kent McCay, who has just completed a preliminary course in nursing at Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore, is now spending some time with her parents at the Belgravia.

A jolly party who dined at Rosemont on Thursday consisted of Comdr. and Mrs. David W. Bagley, Constrs. and Mesdames A. B. Court and A. J. Ghantry, Mr. and Mrs. Chester Scott and Lieut. S. H. Geer. Mrs. Patton Buchanan is spending some time at the Windmere. Mrs. George B. Landenberger, who has been visiting Mrs. Frederic Schmidt at Radnor, left on Monday for her home in Boston.

Mrs. C. A. E. King, who has been ill at the Woman's Southern Hospital on Broad street, has returned convalescent to her home, 2133 Shunk street. Mrs. E. T. Pollock, wife of Captain Pollock, U.S.N., of Washington, is spending the week-end as guest of Mrs. William T. Cross, Capt. A. B. Owens, U.S.M.C., Mrs. Owens and Miss Emily Eleanor Owens have moved into their new quarters at the navy yard.

Mrs. W. T. Cross, of 3312 South Twenty-first street, entertained at lunch on March 21 for Mesdames H. Kent McCoy, Theodore Gaines Roberts, W. T. Ferguson, Benjamin T. Fuller, M. McClung, Nelson T. Goss and Eugene D. Ryan.

Mrs. Alexander J. Gray spent the week-end at Annapolis, where her son, Alexander, is a midshipman. Miss Margaret Gray has spent the winter in Florida as guest of Mr. and Mrs. Clayton Dixon on their homeboat. Mrs. Clarence A. Carr has as her house guests at her home in the navy yard Mrs. O. L. Richards and Miss Mary E. Richards, of Norwich, Conn.

Mrs. Carr gave a large birthday party on Saturday in honor of her little niece, Rosalie Decatur Richards, who is also a granddaughter of Admiral Joseph Lauman. There were about forty of the youngest Navy set present.

Mrs. John H. Hughes, wife of Colonel Hughes, who is now in France with her small daughter, Polly, has taken an apartment in the Belle Clair. Dr. and Mrs. F. H. Nash, U.S.N., have returned from a brief sojourn in New York. Mrs. Frew

Hall, who has been spending some time with relatives in Wheeling, W. Va., is now visiting with Lieutenant Hall in Washington. Mrs. Edward L. Goetz and Mrs. Charles L. Brand, who have been spending two weeks in Atlantic City, have returned home.

Mrs. Hugh Winters is recovering from an attack of the grip. Mrs. Homer H. Norton, who is living in Brooklyn now, spent the week-end in Philadelphia with her mother, Mrs. Montgomery.

Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Statesbury entertained in their box at the opera on Tuesday night for Comdr. David W. Bagley and Mrs. Bagley. Others in the party were Mrs. John K. Mitchell and John Barrett, of Washington.

Lieut. A. du P. Smith, U.S.A., is preparing to leave for Columbus, Ohio, for duty. Lieut. and Mrs. Smith recently returned from Key West, where they were guests of Pavmr. and Mrs. William F. Moorhead, the latter being their daughter. Lieut. Clinton Hamline, quartermaster of Base Hospital No. 13 at Fort MacPherson, Ga., has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Woods, 271 Harvey street, Germantown, but has now returned to duty. Mrs. Hamline will remain indefinitely with her parents.

### FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., March 16, 1918.

Col. and Mrs. Connolly left here Thursday for Camp Greene, their future station. Mrs. Alexander Wilson entertained Wednesday afternoon at bridge in honor of Mrs. F. H. Baird, wife of Major Baird, Inf. Major George H. Huddleston left Tuesday for Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. Mrs. Huddleston and children will remain here several weeks before joining Major Huddleston.

Mrs. William F. Freehoff, wife of Captain Freehoff, Inf., Fort Crook, arrived on Wednesday, and will be the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Edward Sherburne during her husband's absence overseas. Mrs. E. Findlay returned Tuesday from Chicago, where she had visited relatives. Mrs. Lee S. Gerow was the hostess Tuesday for the bridge club, Mesdames E. Sherburne and L. B. Rucker winning the honors.

Lieut. and Mrs. Houghton have taken quarters No. 3, Infantry garrison. Col. Henry S. Greenleaf, M.C., spent Wednesday and Thursday of last week at Rochester, Minn., attending a clinic at the Mayo hospital. Mrs. Fred H. Baird and James Baird, wife and son of Major Baird, left Tuesday for Washington to join Major Baird, who is on staff duty.

Miss Helen Safely, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, will arrive Thursday to be the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Edward Sherburne. Mrs. James B. Woolnough and children, who spent a few weeks at American Lake with Major Woolnough, have returned and are guests of Mrs. Woolnough's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Kopper. A number of officers and their wives from this garrison were guests Saturday night at the lecture given in the Auditorium, St. Paul, by Major Ian Hay Beith, Scottish soldier, author and lecturer.

Rev. L. B. S. Ferguson, Camp Cody, is spending a few days in St. Paul, the guest of relatives. Mrs. Cleveland C. Lansing, wife of Colonel Lansing, and her children will arrive from New York early in April, to visit her mother, Mrs. Crawford Livingston, St. Paul. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Spillane, Portland avenue, St. Paul, formerly of Rochester, Minn., announce the engagement of their daughter, Katherine Luella, to Lieut. Richard Manahan, of Camp Dodge. The wedding will take place shortly after Easter.

Fort Snelling, Minn., March 23, 1918.

Col. A. L. Farmer entertained Thursday at dinner, later taking his guests to the Conservation Red Cross dance at the University Club, St. Paul. Mrs. George H. Huddleston and children leave this evening, going first to Milwaukee to spend a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Carl Prie before joining Major Huddleston at Camp Forrest, Ga.

Mrs. L. S. Rucker was hostess Tuesday for the afternoon bridge club. Honors were won by Mrs. Lovell and Mrs. Brown. Capt. and Mrs. Allan Wash have arrived on the garrison and have taken quarters No. 25, Infantry post.

The 86th Infantry band gave a very interesting musical program Thursday evening in the Y.M.C.A. building.

The officers of the 12th Infantry entertained Friday evening with an informal dancing party. A number of the younger social set from the Twin Cities attended. Capt. and Mrs. T. L. Wann, jr., who are spending a few weeks here the guests of Mrs. Wann's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Worrell Clarkson, will leave Tuesday for Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa. Capt. and Mrs. Edward Sherburne entertained Friday evening at a buffet supper for the Misses Enright, Miss Alice Lyons, St. Paul; Miss Helen Safely, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Mrs. V. Freehoff, Lieut. and Mrs. Lee S. Gerow, of this garrison. Capt. and Mrs. Sherburne took their guests later to the dance in the gymnasium. About fifty officers and their wives attended the Conservation dance Thursday evening at the University Club, St. Paul.

### TWELFTH INFANTRY.

Camp Fremont, Cal., March 12, 1918.

The remarkable record officers and enlisted men of the 12th Infantry are making at Army and division schools is the pride of that regiment. For the past four weeks every school in the 8th Division, Regular, has been led by an officer of the 12th, and its non-commissioned officers have done almost as well. So consistently did officers and N.C.O.s of the 12th lead at these schools that Colonel Taggart on Feb. 18 in G.O. 16, Hqs. 12th Inf., commented as follows: "It is a matter of keenest satisfaction that officers uphold the high standard of their regiment by the excellence of their work." Referring to the N.C.O.s he said: "These men by their effort have reflected great credit upon themselves and their organizations and are to be commended for their work." On March 2, following additional reports, he said: "It is to be noted that again the officers and N.C.O.s classes at a division school are led by members of the 12th Infantry. The names of Lieut. L. L. Kahn and Sergeant Bard, Hqs. Co., are to be added to the lists appearing in G.O. 16." On March 7 a report showed Lieut. E. M. Elliott and Corp. John Schallhaas leading the officers' and non-commissioned officers' classes in scouting and sniping. Lieutenant Elliott received the "distinguished" rating and high commendation, that of assistant division instructor. At the same school Lieuts. Walter Treacy and B. E. Sawyer made brigade instructor. Sergt. John Schallhaas, F. qualified as assistant brigade and 1st Sergeant Smith, I. and Corporal Pack, L. as battalion instructors. Lieut. I. Snell has been assistant division instructor in this course under Captain Carlton, British army.

Lieut. F. H. Gnarini returned recently from Fort Sill "distinguished" in action. Lieut. W. H. Thomas returned from Sill with the highest qualification possible, that of division instructor. He did so well there that the authorities wanted him retained as an instructor. Lieut. Paul A. Heron returned from the 37-mm. cannon school at Sill and is now division instructor in the use of that gun.

The latest report arriving shows Lieut. W. H. Combs leading the officers' class in trench mortars, despite the fact that he is probably the youngest commissioned officer in the division. The last report on the bayonet fighting school shows Lieut. John O. Ready in the lead. He received the highest possible rating, assistant division instructor. Lieuts. W. A. Moss, Leo Price, W. O. Grimm and H. C. H. Jones made assistant division instructors; Lieuts. E. S. Hobbie, Leo R. Hein, Frank W. Sheppard, Stanley Jorgensen and Jesse E. Ballou qualified as brigade instructors, and Lieuts. Richard F. Fairchild and George U. Wanner as regimental instructors; Sergeants Pettit, Wilcox, Cox and Corporal Reed, assistant regimental instructors; Sergeants Branigan, McCarty, Corporals Fredericks, Johnson, battalion, and Sergeant Kasowitz, Corporals Black and Sanders, company instructors. In a previous class Sergeants Harry W. Schubert, Albert A. Hirschman, Walter J. Pratt and Charles Boyer qualified as division N.C.O. instructors; Lieuts. M. Emmett, Henry L. Barrett, Henry N. Bakken, William H. McKee and Gaylor O. Collins qualified as division instructors; McKeeford Shores, R. O. Brunson and Norman C. Streit, brigade instructors; Ercll D. Porter, Herman L. Welch, Nathaniel Oslard, Robert L. Siddoway, H. J. McChrystal, Franklin P. Korall, Basil P. Boykin and Edgar



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V. Simpson, regimental instructors; Sergeant Wortham, assistant regimental; Sergeants Frits, Mahon, Brent and Corporal Williams, battalion; Corporal Arnold, assistant battalion; Sergeants Sulka, Quackenbush, Campbell, Hibbs, Clark, Corporals Stoup and Keeney, company. Lieut. C. L. Mullins qualified as a division instructor in bayonet fighting at Fort Sill. He was in charge of the building of the division bayonet course.

First Lieut. L. L. Kahn, Inf., R.O., led the officers' class in trench mortars and won a rating of "excellent ability" and qualified instructor. Lieut. P. L. Menefee qualified as assistant instructor. Sergeant Bard, Hqs. Co., led the non-coms' class, with recommendation that he might be attached to the school. Lieut. F. H. Gnarini, Hqs. Co., made "distinguished" in scouting and sniping.

Thirteen officers of the 12th have been serving as division instructors. They are Major Ned M. Green, rifle and pistol; Major E. L. Hooper, musketry; Capt. W. H. Jones, jr., band and rifle grenades; Lieut. R. M. Elliott, rifle school; Lieut. P. A. Heron, 37-mm. cannon; Lieut. Ivan Snell, assistant, scouting and sniping; L. L. Kahn, trench mortars; H. N. Bakken, Leter Barrett, W. H. McKee, Carter Collins, M. W. Emmott, bayonet fighting; Gordon F. Stephens, machine guns.

### FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., March 19, 1876.

Mrs. Albert Seaman and her daughter, Mrs. Albert A. Miller, honored Major and Mrs. George Seaman at a beautiful reception on Wednesday at their quarters on Sherman avenue. The guests numbered sixty, and in entertaining the hostesses had the assistance of Mrs. Robert S. Knox and Mrs. W. Fletcher Sharpe. Major Seaman was stationed at Fort Leavenworth until several weeks ago, when he left for Riverside, Cal., where his marriage took place on March 2. Major and Mrs. Seaman left for station at Waco, Texas, on Thursday.

The following enjoyed a riding and shooting party on Saturday followed by a luncheon: Capt. and Mrs. Conway, Miss Lou Uline and Lieutenants Nagle, Strauss and McNally. Mrs. Leland Wadsworth and daughter Dixie May came last week from Douglas, Ariz., to remain for an indefinite period with Mrs. Wadsworth's parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Bell, in Leavenworth. Major Wadsworth has been transferred from Douglas to Los Angeles. Mrs. Cyrus Wilder returned Thursday evening to Fort Sam Houston, after a month's visit with her parents, Col. and Mrs. E. B. Fuller. Mrs. W. Fletcher Sharpe left Friday for Waco, Texas, to remain a fortnight with her husband, Major Sharpe, Artillery Corps.

Lieut. and Mrs. Robert L. Bolding entertained at dinner



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Monday at their quarters on Riverside in celebration of the thirtieth anniversary of their marriage. The guests included Major and Mrs. Hurley, Capt. and Mrs. Payne, Capt. and Mrs. Widdell, Capt. and Mrs. Fiske, Lieutenant Gorman, Miss Alma Widdell, Lieutenant Gibbs and Miss Pichel.

Mrs. William A. Shunk addressed the Captain Jesse Leavenworth Chapter, D.A.R., at the home of Mrs. C. W. Goss, in Leavenworth, last week, on "Fort Leavenworth Traditions." Mrs. John Tausig and little son, guests of Mrs. Tausig's sister, Mrs. George Foster, left last week for St. Louis. Mrs. Foster's mother, Mrs. W. E. Thomas, of Kansas City, is spending a week as guest of her daughter.

At the regular meeting of Fort Leavenworth Chapter Red Cross and its auxiliaries held Monday afternoon, Mrs. Minot Scott acted as chairman, in the absence of Mrs. Fletcher Sharpe in Texas. Excellent reports were given by all committees. Miss Lottie Fuller, secretary and treasurer, reported cash on hand Feb. 28, \$1,272.71. Miss Trotter, supervisor of surgical dressings, reported that from Nov. 22 to March 8 the chapter had made 31,223 dressings. Mrs. Rapp Brush, chairman of wool committee, reported from Feb. 18 to March 18 the receipt of 121 sweaters, twenty-one pair wristlets, eighty-six helmets and 107 pairs socks. After the business meeting, Mrs. William A. Shunk gave a splendid talk to the members present on the history of Leavenworth County and complimented them on the excellent showing made by the chapter and auxiliaries.

Miss Kitty Lou Corey, who with her mother is spending some months with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Adolf Lange, sr., in Leavenworth, has appeared lately at several social functions in a most attractive French peas, its costume sent from France by her father, Col. Milo C. Corey. Mrs. George E. Kumpke and children have come from North Carolina and are the guests of Miss Stella McGonigle for a short while.

## FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., March 23, 1918.

Mrs. Atwell Lincoln and Mrs. Maton Davis were weekend guests of Col. and Mrs. Mitchell. Mrs. Osman, who went to Topeka last week for an operation, is getting along nicely. Mrs. Rethorst had tea Monday for Mesdames Herman, Elmer, Kennedy, Smyser and Barnum.

Harry Lauder, the famous singer, is next week to visit Camp Funston, where he will appear in several concerts. Mrs. Sedgwick Rice, of Fort Leavenworth, spent last week in Junction City at the home of her brother, Mr. Fred Gaylord.

All mounted officers at Funston below the rank of major are to take a course in equitation under the direction of Lieut. Col. George Williams, 356th Inf.

Twelve of the eighty-foot smoke stacks were blown down in the bad wind storm last week at Funston, causing much damage. Colonel Kirkpatrick has arrived to take command of the new 311th Regiment of Cavalry, which will be quartered in the frame barracks of the old 13th at One Mile Creek. There are about 300 Red Cross nurses on duty here at the base hospital. A new set of quarters has recently been completed for them upon the Artillery post. In addition to the hospital construction a handsome officers' club is to be located on the hill west of the house of the commanding general, and twenty large warehouses are to be built soon. Other construction work to the amount of a million dollars will be done.

Mrs. Sawtelle, wife of Capt. George Sawtelle, of Fort Sam Houston, is the guest of her mother-in-law in Junction City for a month's stay. Lieutenant Colonel Richmond left this week for Camp Pike as chief of staff to the 87th Division under Major Gen. E. A. Sturgis. Mrs. Richmond and family expect to leave next Saturday to join the Colonel. Col. and Mrs. Richmond have probably been stationed at Riley longer than any other family there now and will be greatly missed.

Mrs. Lewis Brown, who is at the hospital, is rapidly recovering. Col. and Mrs. Gifford entertained forty guests with a buffet luncheon Monday. The guests were the officers and their wives of Colonel Tilford's command. Craig Smyser celebrated his seventh birthday Tuesday with a party for the little boys of the garrison.

Twenty-seven second lieutenants have been sent from the 89th Division at Funston to Camp Doniphan to fill vacancies in that

division caused by the promotion of a large number of National Guard officers. Mrs. Herman had tea Thursday, honoring Mesdames Richmond, DeWitt, Horning and Smyser. Word has been received here that the big medical school is to be moved to Ogilthorpe, Ga. Probably the change will not take place until later in the spring. There are about 800 surgeons attending this school. In place of the medical school it is expected that another school will be started and the post will be devoted mostly to the training of line officers and men. Finding that men who are speedy on foot are of great value at the front as dispatch bearers, an inter-regimental relay race has been scheduled. It will be over a course from Topeka, the capital city of Kansas, to Camp Funston. Each regiment will have 100 runners, the distances to be divided as thought best by the commanding officer. For this event Governor Capper has offered a trophy cup, known as the "Governor's Cup."

## SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

San Diego, Cal., March 21, 1918.

Lieut. Col. Rice W. Means, 157th Inf., Camp Kearny, addressed the San Diego chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution last Friday along patriotic lines. Of interest in military circles is the announcement just made of the engagement of Lieut. Robert Maitresse, the French aviator stationed at Rockwell Field, North Island, as instructor, and Mrs. Ruth B. Parsons, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. White-side, of Pasadena. Lieutenant Maitresse is twenty-four years old, is a graduate of St. Cyr and has been decorated with the Croix de Guerre and five other insignia for bravery.

Heber C. Russell, 143d Field Art., at Camp Kearny, had been, until Friday, occupying the unique position of both a commissioned officer and a private. He was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Veterinary Corps of the National Army last August, but up to the present time the corps had not been fully organized and hence his services were not needed. In the meantime he was drafted and placed in the 145th Field Artillery, from which he was later transferred to the 143d. He has now been ordered, as second lieutenant, to Camp Fremont and join a command in the corps in which he was commissioned nearly eight months ago.

The Native Daughters of the Golden West on Friday presented a handsome brigade flag to the 80th Infantry Brigade, composed of California men. Miss Grace Stoenner, of Los Angeles, made the presentation. The brigade turned out on full parade in her honor, as she is the grand state president of the order.

Capt. Harry E. Insley, commander of the Recruit Company at Camp Kearny, and other former residents of the city of Denver were happily surprised the past week to receive, as a gift of that municipality, checks to cover the annual premium on \$1,000 of their war insurance. Assurance has been given that this is to be a regular annual event.

The officers of the 144th Machine Gun Battalion gave a smoker and social in honor of the officers of the 79th Infantry Brigade at Y.M.C.A. Building No. 5 Friday evening. A feature was an address by Harry N. Holmes, F.R.G.S., a Y.M.C.A. worker recently returned from the European battle front. Seventy-five high school cadet officers from Los Angeles visited Camp Kearny on Friday as guests of Major Gen. Frederick S. Strong. They were under command of Major De Shazo, N.G.C., who now has 1,500 cadets under him in Los Angeles.

Col. Charles M. Hutchins, commanding the 160th Infantry, and Lieut. Col. S. M. Saltmarsh, division inspector, together with the other officers of the regiment and a group of French and British officers, were guests at a "blowout" staged by the men of the Headquarters Company, 160th Infantry, Thursday evening in the company mess hall.

Dredging has been started by the contractors in the Dutch Flats section of San Diego Bay, where the city gave the Government 500 acres of tide lands to be used as an advanced marine brigade. Approximately 2,000,000 cubic yards will be moved from the first area at a contract price of 13.9 cents per yard.

In a baseball game last Wednesday, in which the San Diego High School team defeated the 159th Infantry nine from Camp Kearny 7 to 1, Pitcher Newton, of the latter team, while in the act of throwing the ball, broke his arm just above the elbow.

Mrs. Frederick B. Hussey, whose husband, Captain Hussey, 144th Field Art., has been ordered to Fort Sill, will remain indefinitely at Hotel del Coronado.

Flying Cadet Michael Lavelle went through an experience Friday which will probably never come to another aviator without resulting in instant death. While in the air on a flight from Rockwell Field he fell in a spinning tail dive from a height of 4,000 feet, landing in the mud near one of the buoys in the bay, without sustaining even a scratch or damaging the airplane.

The 159th Infantry baseball team defeated the San Diego High School nine Saturday, 9 to 6. In its initial game on Saturday, played here, the Los Angeles Coast League baseball club won from the Naval Training Station, 8 to 6. In a second game between these teams, on Sunday, the Navy men won, 5 to 2. At polo on the Coronado Country Club's course on Sunday the Camp Kearny players defeated the club's team by 6 goals to 5.

Capt. and Mrs. Alden Smith have arrived from San Antonio, Texas, to remain until the Captain recovers from an illness which has sent him on sick leave from his duties. A tea party was given at Hotel del Coronado on Saturday in honor of Major and Mrs. John C. P. Bartholf, U.S.A., the officer being the new commandant at the aviation school on North Island.

Rear Admiral William F. Fullam, U.S.N., addressed a large congregation at the First Congregational Church on Sunday evening upon the present war situation and what it means to the United States, now that it is in the world conflict to stay until the issue is decided.

Three officers and 130 men of Company B, 115th Ambulance Train, in command of Capt. J. B. Meek, went by motor lorries from Camp Kearny to Escondido, in the back country, Sunday and enjoyed a picnic lunch which the residents of that place served in their park. Dr. Joseph Roycroft, head of the War Department commission on Army and Navy training camp activities, visited Camp Kearny on Tuesday in company with Jerome B. Pendleton, in charge of the local work. He spoke very highly of the work accomplished at this camp.

At Hollywood, Cal., on March 16 representatives of the Military Order of the Royal Legion of the United States, the Grand Army of the Republic, the California Loyal League and other kindred organizations assembled at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Chandler to witness the presentation to the family of the late Brig. Gen. Harrison Gray Otis, U.S.V., of a beautiful memorial banner in recognition of his services in two wars, the Civil War and the Spanish-American War.

## CAMP TRAVIS.

Camp Travis, Texas, March 28, 1918.

On March 9 the 358th Infantry held its regimental field day. This regiment is made up largely of Indians and has made fine records in football. A large crowd witnessed the sports on the regimental field. Lieut. D. W. Scurlock, regimental athletic officer, organized the meet, assisted by Physical Director Bedrosian, of the Y.M.C.A. Col. E. C. Carey is an enthusiast on sports and encourages athletics for the making of better soldiers. A boxing platform has been erected in the center of a natural amphitheater in camp, seating thousands of spectators.

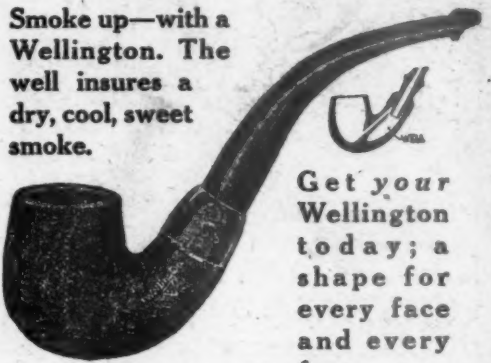
On March 13 Major Gen. H. T. Allen held a review of the troops in honor of the Governor of Oklahoma, Hon. Robert L. Williams, and Adjutant General Pancoast, of Oklahoma. Among many prominent spectators in the reviewing stand were Major Gen. John W. Ruckman, Brigadier General Johnston, O'Neil, Marshall, Dugan, Ryan, Poore, Miller and Col. J. J. Kingman, also a number of San Antonio citizens. About 22,000 men were in the review and parade. General O'Neil, who is in command of the 179th, or "Oklahoma Brigade", entertained Governor Williams. General Allen entertained at luncheon in his honor.

During the four months the Camp Travis Hostess House has been open over 50,000 visitors have been served in the lunch room. In this home the friends and relatives of the boys sick in the base hospital find all the comforts of a home for a

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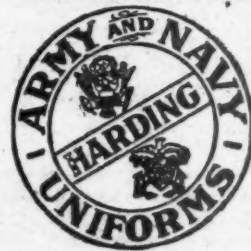


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short rest while in camp. All information is cheerfully given regarding hotel accommodations in the city, train schedules, places of amusement, church services, etc. Miss L. M. Moore is director, Miss G. Keech, business secretary, and Miss Emma Feltenberger, information secretary. Mrs. Reeder is hostess and Miss Milner is in charge of the cafeteria.

A course of study dealing with the care of horses has just been completed in Camp Travis and fifty-four officers have graduated from the school. Lectures and clinics were given in connection with the course by expert veterinarians commissioned in the Army. The text-book "The Army Horse in Accident and Disease" was used in the school.

General Allen has had a series of inspections held on the parade grounds in front of the division commander's quarters, including the following regiments in the camp: 357th, 358th, 359th and 360th Infantry Regiments; 343d and 345th Field Artillery, and the 315th Engineer Regiment.

Mrs. William Selkirk and daughter, Ruth, of Galveston, are visiting Major Wyatt Selkirk, of the camp.

Major George McCurray, N.A., has been appointed as chaplain for the camp. An orthopedic dispensary has been established in camp to treat cases of flat feet and other deformities of the drafted men who otherwise would be unfit for line service.

On March 16, in the Army Y.M.C.A. auditorium, two basketball games between the 343d Field Artillery and the 343d Machine Gun Battalion were played in the series now in progress between the different camp organizations entered in the race for the championship.

Ten acres of land next to Camp Travis is now being planted in a "war garden" by the Remount Station.

The Hostess House in our camp has received as a gift from the Scottish Rite Masons of San Antonio a beautiful piano. The officers of the 165th Field Artillery Brigade of camp gave a dinner party at the Country Club on Saturday evening, March 16. The table was adorned with St. Patrick's day emblems, around which sat Gen. and Mrs. Marshall, Col. and Mrs. Page, Majors Porter, Jepson, Captains Jones, Seeliger, Crane, Misses McGowan and Seeliger, of New York; Miss Sprigg, of Washington; Misses Cannon and Tracy, of St. Louis; Lieutenants Collier and Eichelberger.

Major Gen. H. T. Allen's fast headquarters polo team of the 90th Division opened the polo tournament being played on the mounted post field between five Army teams Sunday, March 18, by eliminating the team representing the 3d Field Artillery by a score of 8 to 5. A large number of spectators witnessed the game and the tournament promises to be hotly contested. General Allen and his son both played in the game.

Major Fern C. Cochran has been here from Washington recruiting officers for the tank division soon to be organized, which may soon see active service.

On March 14 some of the best wrestling and boxing talent was given an opportunity to show its ability, when the Camp Travis Army Y.M.C.A. auditorium was the scene of an inter-camp meet between Kelly Field and the 804th Motor Repair Shop, of Fort Sam Houston.

Capt. F. G. Chamberlain, construction Q.M., has estimated 187,000 square feet of wire screen will be needed for the post hospital and the base hospital, mess halls and barracks at Travis. If laid lengthwise the screening would reach nine miles long, and if side by side would be enough to screen an area of three acres.

Major P. H. J. Ferrell, M.R.C., in charge of the eye, ear, nose and throat department, who has been in the base hospital for the past month sick with pneumonia, has sufficiently recovered and been granted a thirty days' leave, which he will spend in Chicago.

Between fifty and sixty soldiers in camp having exceptional vocal talent have been selected by Mrs. Matlock, who is organizing a chorus among the men, to take part in a series of public concerts.

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nurses who become ill while on duty at the base hospital are under construction. When completed 200 nurses can be comfortably housed and fed, as 113 nurses are on duty at present. In addition a kitchen and mess hall to serve the patients is being constructed in connection with the twelve hospital two-story wards now being built; 520 Medical Department men are on duty at the base hospital to-day. An officers' mess building has just been completed near the new officers' quarters. Col. I. W. Rand is in command of this hospital.

A censorship on telegrams filed at the camp office of the Western Union Company has been put into effect by order of General Allen, and all telegrams will be submitted to the intelligence section before being dispatched in order to avoid information of contemplated troop movements.

The following ladies have presided this month at the hostess house and looked after the friends of the sick boys in camp: Madames Davenport, Folk, Newton, Wheat, Richardson, Green, Robertson, Walker, Applewhite, McMillan, Silliman, Nye, Lipscomb, Steele, Ayres, Bates, Graves, Prescott, Murrah, Spencer and Skinner.

The children of Bonham School, San Antonio, chose two wards, D-3 and D-4, to be their "adopted soldiers" in our base hospital. Every man receives beautiful flowers, fruit and magazines each week, distributed by the different teachers of the school. Victrola records were also sent last week, and the children are working on property bags for the little belongings a soldier likes to have near him in the ward.

Every man in camp is participating in gymnastic drills, being held under the direction of Major H. J. Koehler, of the Regular Army.

**GREAT LAKES.**

U.S. Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill., March 18, 1918.

A roll of honor for the Great Lakes Naval Training Station men who have lost their lives in the war is to be placed in the Administration Building. The memorial will include a photograph of every man who has made the great sacrifice, together with a biographical sketch. About thirty of the Navy's toll have been trained at Great Lakes and efforts now are being made to secure photographs of these men.

Two hundred dollars reward is offered by Governor Lowden for the arrest of Burrell W. Cornelson, alias Earl Weir, an alleged deserter from the Navy, who is wanted in connection with the death of John Becker, a bluejacket found murdered in Chicago last November.

Approximately 125,000 rounds of ammunition have been used on Camp Logan rifle range since the place was established last fall, says the report of Ensign Carl H. Mason, range officer. Over 3,000 sailors have taken the course and nearly 200 have been qualified as sharpshooters. Plans are being made to handle 2,000 men from Great Lakes every ten days at Camp Logan, which is a few miles north of the main station.

Chicago artists now come to Great Lakes regularly and stage plays for the sailors. Movies, the films being provided free by Chicago exchanges, are shown in all the camps three times weekly.

The Public Works Department will place paper balers in all of the camps and in the future all papers will be saved. A series of educational lectures for sailors at Great Lakes is to open soon under auspices of the Y.M.C.A. Professors from a dozen universities have agreed to come to Great Lakes and give their courses. Sciences, history, current events, mathematics, languages and English are some of the subjects to be taught.

One hundred and twenty-five couples attended the chief petty officers' dance given St. Patrick's eve in the Auditorium. Ensign and Mrs. John Sharpe chaperoned.

The names of the men who fail to pay their bills are to be printed in the Great Lakes Bulletin, a daily newspaper, ten days after the bills are rendered. In this way Capt. William A. Moffett, Commandant, hopes to teach sailors that it is not honorable to contract bills and then leave them unpaid. Those who have satisfactory reason for non-payment of accounts probably will be spared this publicity.

One of the most modern and efficient sewage disposal plants in the world has just been completed at Great Lakes.

"Experience sheets" are being compiled in the 6th Regiment, which soon will have accurate information of the experiences and qualifications of all its men. Other regiments soon may follow the 6th.

Great Lakes Naval Training Station is to be the basis for a great many short stories and articles as a result of a visit to Great Lakes of several European journalists who are touring America. The writers were received by Capt. William A. Moffett, who described Great Lakes. The journalists made copious notes.

Seventeen automobile trucks and twenty-one motorcycles are to be purchased for the Public Works Department it was announced to-day. Authority for the addition to the garage was granted by the Bureau of Yards and Docks.

**CANAL ZONE NOTES.**

Empire, C.Z., March 9, 1918.

Mrs. Tate has returned to Corozal from her recent trip to the States, where she was the guest of her son and daughter-in-law. Col. and Mrs. Tate are the proud grandparents of the baby boy born to Mr. and Mrs. Tate, Jr., while Mrs. Tate was in the States. Dr. and Mrs. Herman and Major and Mrs. Elvin H. Wagner, of Camp Gaillard, were week-end guests at the Hotel Washington and attended the Saturday dance.

Dr. Peak, of Gatun, spent Tuesday in Monte Liris. Several of the Army ladies who were in the zone last year are spending the winter in New York and vicinity. Among them are Mrs. Jerry Humphrey, Mrs. Huguet, Mrs. Brady Mitchell and Mrs. Oliver Edwards.

Capt. and Mrs. Roscoe Batson, 20th F.A., who were stationed on the Zone last winter at Camp Otis with the 10th Infantry, are the proud parents of a baby boy born on Feb. 8. Mrs. Batson was married in Panama, and is the daughter of the late Capt. Traber Norman, U.S. Cav., and sister of Mrs. Herbert Wadsworth, wife of Captain Wadsworth, U.S. Inf., who were also down on the Isthmus last winter. Mrs. Wadsworth and Mrs. Batson have taken an apartment for the winter at 8132 Tracy avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

Lieut. Floyd H. Banta, of Camp Gaillard, was a guest at the luncheon given by Capt. and Mrs. Malberg of Corozal, on Friday. On Sunday night Capt. and Mrs. Rice of Corozal, who were recently married, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas McNamara, of Pedro Miguel, for dinner.

Capt. Frank W. Milburn, of Empire, has been confined to his quarters suffering from an injury to his knee, received last Sunday while playing baseball. Capt. Louis Byrne, on temporary duty at the Training School at Camp Gaillard, spent the week-end with his mother, Mrs. Byrne, in Gatun, and had as his guest for dinner Sunday Major Wynne, of the Aviation Section, Fort Sherman.

Several dinner parties were given at the Hotel Washington Saturday night preceding the dance. Mr. Winslow and Dr. Charles Le Baron, of Gatun, entertained for Major and Mrs. Allen Rutherford, Mr. and Mrs. Furgerson, of Colon, Miss Mary Budd, of Gatun, Miss Eva Doyle, of Colon, Lieutenant Winslow and Lieutenant Evans, of Fort Sherman, and Mr. Heath, also of Fort Sherman. Major W. W. Wynne, of Fort Sherman, entertained at a large dinner party at the Imperial on Saturday, after which all attended the dance at the Hotel Washington.

Miss Juanita Pearson, of Corozal, spent Monday in Camp Gaillard as the guest of Mrs. Eager. At the Wednesday morning meeting of the Red Cross Society, of Empire, Mrs. Herman Glade, of Camp Gaillard, read an interesting paper on Egypt, especially the environs of Cairo. Mrs. Glade, who has made several trips to Egypt, and visited all of the chief places of interest, told of some of her personal experiences, which were intensely interesting and amusing. Mrs. Glade had several beautiful Egyptian veils, which she donated for the benefit of the ladies present, and also an exquisite necklace.

Major and Mrs. Sidney H. Hopson have as their house guest Major Hopson's sister, Mrs. Hunt, of Swanton, Vt., who arrived on the last transport. Major and Mrs. Herman Glade, of Camp Gaillard, entertained at dinner on Friday for Col. Samuel J. Waterhouse and Lieut. Col. Joseph O. Brady, of Empire.

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## THE ARMY.

(Continued from pages 1161-62.)

### G.O. 17, FEB. 13, 1918, WAR DEPT.

I.—The dismissal by the President of Col. Hamilton S. Wallace, Quartermaster Corps, from the service of the United States under the provisions of the 118th Article of War, is announced.

II.—Major Gen. Richard M. Blatchford, National Army, is assigned to the command of the Panama Canal Department. He will proceed to the Canal Zone and assume command of that department.

III.—Requisitions from organizations to complete their equipment will hereafter include all supplies needed under the Tables of Organizations and the equipment tables, etc., of the different departments. One copy will be returned to the organization commander by the chief of the supply bureau concerned, showing action, and particularly noting which items will be supplied in France or at ports of embarkation. This copy will be presented by the organization commander to the inspector at port of embarkation as his authority for reporting his command equipped without the articles so noted.

IV.—1. Directs commanding officers of posts, camps, cantonments and other stations of the Army to cause the finger prints to be made of all officers of their commands on special form

provided for the purpose, and gives the necessary instructions in relation thereto.

V.—It is the desire of the Secretary of War, as it should be of all officers of the Army, to do everything possible for the comfort and welfare of the soldiers and to make use of such agencies as are authorized and are in a position to contribute to that end, in addition to the provisions made by the Government. The American Red Cross is a body authorized by law to render services of this character. The general statement outlining certain approved activities of the Red Cross and methods for carrying them follows the above statement.

### G.O. 20, FEB. 21, 1918, WAR DEPT.

I.—The last sentence of Par. 4, G.O. 6, War D., 1918, is amended to read as follows:

The medals so awarded will be issued to the nearest heir of the deceased person.

II.—Par. 2, Sec. 1, G.O. 115, War D., 1917, as amended by Sec. VIII, G.O. 134, Sec. XIV, G.O. 139, and Sec. I, G.O. 158, War D., 1917, and Sec. VII, G.O. 8, War D., 1918, is further amended as follows:

In third table, page 2, under heading "Medical Department," change so much as pertains to "Base hospitals" to read as follows:

Base hospitals . . . . . [Single series, beginning] U.S. Army Base Hospital No. 1.

III.—Par. 35, Sec. VII, and Par. 45 and 466, Sec. VIII, G.O. N. 49, W.D., 1916, are amended to read as follows:

35. Add the following:

The professor of military science and tactics may discharge a student from the obligation assumed by him under Sec. 50, Act of June 3, 1916, National Defense Act, whenever necessary for the best interests of the service.

45. When a unit of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps has been established at an educational institution there will be issued to such institution the following uniform, or commutation therefor, in such amounts as may be allotted by the Secretary of War:

For each member of the unit: 1 breeches, woolen, olive drab, pair; 1 cap, olive drab; 1 coat, woolen, olive drab; 1 leggings, canvas, pair; 1 cap and collar ornament, set; 1 shoes, russet, pair.

46. When the individual members of the unit have agreed in writing to participate in such camps of instruction as the Secretary of War shall prescribe, and upon being ordered to such camps of instruction there will be issued to such institutions the following additional uniform, or commutation therefor, in such amounts as may be allotted by the Secretary of War:

For each member of the unit who so agrees: 1 hat, service; 1 cord, hat; 2 breeches, cotton, olive drab, pair; 2 shirts, flannel, olive drab.

IV.—Gives a new description of the metes and bounds of the military reservation of Fort Barrancas, Fla.

### CHANGES IN ARMY REGULATIONS.

Changes in Army Regulations No. 65, Dec. 20, 1917, War Dept.

Par. 1146, 1161½ and 1168½, Army Regulations, are rescinded. Par. 104, 115, 117, 129, 681-A, 693, 911, 938, 939, 1023, 1157, 1158, 1159, 1160, 1161, 1162, 1163, 1164, 1165, 1166, 1167, 1168, 1170, 1535 and 1536 are changed and Par. 681-O and 681-P are added as follows: The latter relates to an account of equipment issued to the enlisted man.

Changes in Army Regulations No. 67, Jan. 31, 1918, War Dept.

Par. 1385, Army Regulations, is rescinded and Par. 121, 782, 784, 1205 and 1370½ are changed, and Par. 126½ is added. This latter paragraph is as follows:

"126½. 1. When an enlisted man, absent in desertion, is returned to military control, the commanding officer of the command to which he is returned will cause the examination prescribed by Par. 126 to be made for the purpose of determining if such man is physically fit for duty. Upon report to him that an enlisted man so returned to military control is physically fit for duty the officer exercising general court-martial jurisdiction over the command to which the enlisted man has been returned may take action as follows:

(a) Bring the man to trial at the place where he is held.  
(b) Send him for trial to any other place where his trial may be conducted more economically on the part of the Government.

(c) Restore him to duty without trial, if he admits desertion, under the conditions prescribed by Par. 131.

"2. If restored to duty without trial, the enlisted man may be, by the same officer, returned to his own command or assigned to some other organization of the arm or branch of the service to which he belongs, as the interest of the Service and economy of administration may dictate. This officer may also make like disposition of any soldier released from confinement, whether under sentence of a civil or military court, at any point within his command. (C.A.R. No. 67, Jan. 31, 1918.)"

### G.O. 3, JAN. 18, 1918, PHILIPPINE DEPT.

The camp on the Luneta Hill, Manila, will be known as Camp Frederick Funston in honor of the late Major Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S. Army.

By command of Brigadier General Evans: S. W. WINFREE, Major, Cavalry, Chief of Staff.

### G.O. 4, JAN. 24, 1918, PHILIPPINE DEPT.

Second Lieut. H. A. Seymour, 15th Inf., now is announced as assistant to the Department Adjutant, with station in Manila.

By command of Brigadier General Evans: S. W. WINFREE, Major, Cavalry, Chief of Staff.

### G.O. 7, FEB. 8, 1918, PHILIPPINE DEPT.

The 2d Battalion, 2d Field Artillery, together with the regimental detachments on duty with the battalion, from duty in Philippine Department, to sail on Feb. 15, 1918, for San Francisco.

### G.O. 9, FEB. 27, 1918, PANAMA CANAL DEPT.

Ancon, Canal Zone.

Under the provisions of A.R. 196, the undersigned relinquishes command of the Panama Canal Department and authority and jurisdiction over the operations of the Panama Canal and all of its adjuncts, appendants and appurtenances, and the control and government of the Canal Zone, as set forth in Sec. 13, Panama Canal Act.

G. F. LANDERS, Colonel, Coast Art. Corps.

### G.O. 10, FEB. 28, 1918, PANAMA CANAL DEPT.

Ancon, Canal Zone.

In compliance with War Department telegraphic instructions of Feb. 13, 1918, the undersigned assumes command of the Panama Canal Department and authority and jurisdiction over the operations of the Panama Canal and all of its adjuncts, appendants and appurtenances, and the control and government of the Canal Zone, as set forth in Sec. 13, Panama Canal Act.

R. M. BLATCHFORD, Major General, Nat. Army.

### JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. E. H. CROWDER, J.A.G.

Lieut. Col. H. M. Morrow, J.A.G., now at San Francisco, for duty. (March 20, War D.)

### QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. H. G. SHARPE, Q.M.G.

MAJOR GEN. G. W. GOETHALS, ACTING Q.M.G.  
Lieut. Col. W. H. Tobin, Q.M.C., is relieved from detail in that corps and will proceed to Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., for duty. (March 20, War D.)

### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. W. C. GORGAS, S.G.

First Lieut. W. L. Starnes, M.C., to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty. (March 16, War D.)  
Major T. J. Leary, M.C., to Allentown, Pa., Army Ambulance Service, for duty. (March 18, War D.)  
Major C. O. Hillman, M.C., to Metuchen, N.J., for duty as camp surgeon. (March 18, War D.)



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First Lieut. R. E. Scott, M.O., from Fort Mills to Manila for duty. (Feb. 6, Phil. D.)  
Major J. L. Siner, M.O., to Wrightstown, N.J., Camp Dix, for duty. (March 20, War D.)

### DENTAL CORPS.

Major S. J. Randall, D.C., to Tientsin, China, for duty. (Jan. 14, Phil. D.)

Major C. Taintor, D.C., from duty at Tientsin, China, to Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, for duty. (Jan. 14, Phil. D.)

Lieut. Col. F. L. K. Ladham, D.C., to Admiral, Md., Camp Meade, for duty. (March 20, War D.)

### CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

MAJOR GEN. W. M. BLACK, C.E.

Sick leave to Prov. 2d Lieut. F. C. Rogers, C.E., is extended one month. (March 19, War D.)

Lieut. Col. A. K. B. Lyman, Capt. D. N. Nocs and G. B. Troland, 602d Engrs., to Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., for duty with regiment. (March 20, War D.)

### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. W. CROZIER, C.O.

BRIG. GEN. O. B. WHEELER, ACTING C.O.

Ord. Sergt. F. A. Kuhn to station in the Coast Defenses of Manila and Subic Bays. (Jan. 26, Phil. D.)



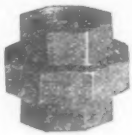
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Ord. Sergt. H. L. Arnold (appointed March 19, 1918, from sergeant, Co. F, 41st Inf.), now at Fort Wayne, Mich., to Fort Sheridan, Ill., for duty with 40th Inf. (March 19, War D.)

Sergt. of Ord. C. Anderson is placed upon the retired list at Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N.J. (March 19, War D.)

### SIGNAL CORPS

MAJOR GEN. G. O. SQUIER, C.S.O.

Major R. E. O'Brien, S.C., to Atlanta, Ga., and take station. (March 20, War D.)

### AVIATION SECTION.

Capt. R. Bown, Av. Sec., S.C., to Little Silver, N.J., Camp Alfred Vail, for duty. (March 18, War D.)

Capt. H. Graham, Av. Sec., S.C., to San Antonio, Texas, Kelly Field, for duty. (March 18, War D.)

### CAVALRY.

1ST—Capt. J. B. Thompson, 1st Cav., from duty as aid to Major Gen. A. Murray and to Douglas, Ariz., 1st Cav., for duty. (March 5, Western D.)

### CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED.

Col. A. E. Kennington, Cav., now attached to 10th Cav., is relieved from further duty with that regiment and will report to C.O., 17th Cav., for duty. (March 19, War D.)

### PROMOTIONS AND ASSIGNMENTS OF CAVALRY.

The provisional appointment by promotion and assignment of following second lieutenants to be first lieutenants of the Cavalry arm are announced: M. Cox, to 7th Cav.; H. J. Fitzgerald, 23d Cav.; D. P. Minard, 8th Cav.; P. J. Matte, 83d F.A.; H. P. Wise, 77th F.A.; N. R. Hamilton, 11th Cav.;

R. R. Hawes, Jr., 14th Cav.; J. S. Robinson, 80th F.A.; M. H. Ellis, 12th Cav.; W. P. Hayes, 12th Cav.; J. I. Lambert, 13th Cav.; R. W. Rogers, 76th F.A.; W. P. Medlar, 5th Cav.; L. A. Shafer, 8th Cav.; T. M. Rundel, 81st F.A.; C. B. B. Bubb, 17th Cav.; G. B. Guenther, 1st Cav.; W. H. Skinner, 80th F.A.; L. F. Lawrence, 77th F.A.; H. W. Forster, 2d Cav.; F. O. Ketter, 14th Cav.; C. Pope, 2d, 8d Cav.; W. A. Falck, 79th F.A.; C. J. Rohsenberger, 76th F.A.; C. M. Kellogg, 80th F.A.; J. V. McDowell, 16th Cav.; H. L. Hart, 8d Cav.; J. H. B. Bogman, 10th Cav.; R. H. Gallier, 7th Cav.; P. S. Haydon, 12th Cav.; D. J. Chaille, 16th Cav.; A. E. McIntosh, 1st Cav.; J. Kinney, Jr., 11th Cav.; H. H. Neilson, 11th Cav.; L. O. McAuley, 5th Cav.; C. R. Johnston, 2d Cav.; D. R. DeMerritt, 82d F.A. Officers assigned or attached will join. (March 19, War D.)

### FIELD ARTILLERY.

BRIG. GEN. W. J. SNOW, C.F.A.

3D—Battery A, 3d Field Art., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, will proceed to Camp Stanley, Leon Springs, Texas, for duty in the instruction of students. (Feb. 14, S.D.)

Battery B, 3d Field Art., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, will proceed to Camp Stanley, Leon Springs, Texas, where upon arrival the battery will be reported to the commanding officer, third training camp, that station. (Feb. 22, S.D.)

5TH—Chaplain J. Clemens, 5th Field Art., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement is announced. (March 18, War D.)

14TH—Col. A. S. Fleming, 14th Field Art., is relieved from assignment to that regiment. (March 18, War D.)

14TH—First Lieut. J. H. Boyd, 14th Field Art., from duty as aide-de-camp on the staff of Brig. Gen. W. J. Snow, N.A., and is assigned to 13th Field Art., Camp Greene, N.O. (March 20, War D.)

19TH—Major O. L. Brunzell, 19th Field Art., three officers, two veterinarians, 249 enlisted men, 287 horses and twelve mules, pertaining to 19th Field Art. and 20th Field Art., 5th Brigade, now at Camp Stanley, Leon Springs, Texas, will proceed to Camp MacArthur, Waco, Texas. (Feb. 18, S.D.)

21ST—Capt. I. T. Wyche, 21st Field Art., having been reported fit for duty from sick in Base Hospital No. 1, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, will proceed to Camp MacArthur, Waco, Texas, for duty. (Feb. 26, S.D.)

80TH—Major N. B. Briscoe (Cav.), 80th Field Art., is transferred to 79th Field Art. and will join. (March 18, War D.)

### PROMOTIONS AND ASSIGNMENTS, FIELD ARTILLERY.

The provisional appointment by promotion and assignment of second lieutenants to be first lieutenants in Field Artillery are announced: L. A. Des Pland, Jr., to 8th; C. W. McCleary, 13th; J. L. Gammell; J. W. Emison, Jr., 14th; W. H. Maris, 10th; R. S. Patch, 11th; J. W. Del Alamo, 13th; R. W. Hecker, 14th; W. McK. Dunn, 18th; W. S. Simpkins, 5th; R. J. Le Gardeur, Jr., 10th; C. H. Sutton, Jr., 3d; H. M. Ladd, Jr., 21st; G. E. Moe, 17th; P. Ramer, 17th; O. F. Rideout, 16th; F. C. Marshall, 6th; H. M. Findlay, 3d; T. F. Furness, 10th; J. L. Corcoran, 4th; D. M. Hubbard, 5th; C. W. White, 2d; P. A. Hoyt, 4th; G. A. Ladin, 17th; W. W. Hubbard, 17th; F. S. Landstreet, 12th; F. W. Stewart, 19th; F. D. Downey, 12th; B. C. Law, 21st; G. F. Downey, Jr., 12th; A. Carrigan, Jr., 20th; H. Latson, 19th; J. V. Thompson, 21st; C. Z. Draves, 11th; A. D. Fiske, 19th; S. O. Holliday, 20th; E. M. Hoover, 2d; W. M. Garrison, 6th; L. J. Paddock, 16th; B. C. Curtis, 16th; H. L. Nicholls, 14th; A. N. Selby, 20th; T. H. McCoy, Jr., 8d; W. A. Phillips, 19th; S. M. Canby, 17th; H. Y. Stebbins, 11th; E. D. Margrave, 19th; H. Darby, Jr., 18th; S. P. Griffiths; J. W. Loeft, 10th; C. B. Bonner; A. L. Warren, 2d; T. K. Vincent, 14th; M. H. Greene, 4th; W. B. Weakley, 19th; W. B. Tucker, 3d; P. D. Tryon, 8th; A. C. Berry, 13th; G. Davidson, Jr., 16th; D. L. Ruffner, 6th; M. M. Seram, 8th; L. H. Penney, 20th; R. B. Warren, 21st; A. H. Douglass, 17th; A. E. Fox, 4th; L. A. Bond, 13th. Officers assigned will join. (March 20, War D.)

Temporary promotion and assignment of following officers of Field Artillery are announced:

To be colonels: C. N. Jones, to 14th F.A.; F. B. Hennessy, att. 6th; L. L. Lawson; J. W. Kilbreth, Jr., att. 8th.

To be lieutenant colonels: J. S. Sturgill, att. 5th; S. Miles, C. Parker, R. C. Burleson; J. R. Davis, att. 15th; J. R. Starkey, 6th.

To be majors: H. H. Fuller, to 11th; J. M. McDowell, 15th; R. E. Lee, 15th; J. McV. Austin, 8th; B. O'N. Kennedy, 8th; B. O. Lewis; H. R. Odell, 3d; C. A. Selleck, 20th.

To be captains: B. N. Rock, to 9th; A. S. Quintard, 8th; M. A. S. Ming, 8th; L. E. Goodrich, 6th; V. E. Woodruff, 21st; R. W. Yates, 17th; D. C. Schmah, 10th.

Officers named, assigned or attached to a regiment and not subject to previous orders, will join. (March 19, War D.)

### COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. E. M. WEAVER, C.C.A.

BRIG. GEN. J. D. BARRETTE, ACTING C.C.A.

Lieut. Col. H. K. Taylor, C.A.C., to Chicago, Ill., for duty as department inspector. (March 19, War D.)

Capt. L. C. Mitchell, C.A.C., is assigned to 55th Art. (C.A.C.) and will join that organization. (March 19, War D.)

Lieut. Col. A. G. Clarke, C.A.C., to Washington to the Chief of Staff for duty. (March 19, War D.)

Officers to Fort Monroe, Va., training camp, for duty: Capt. H. A. Bagg, B. N. Booth, C. M. S. Skene, F. G. Dillman, H. F. Loomis and G. de L. Carrington, C.A.C. (March 19, War D.)

Capt. R. M. Perkins, C.A.C., to Fort Hancock, N.J., for duty. (March 20, War D.)

Capt. G. F. Moore, C.A.C., to duty with Ordnance Department, Washington. (March 20, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. J. Hasler (appointed March 20, 1918, from sergeant, C.A.C., 12th Co., Oahu), now at Fort Ruger, H.T., will be sent to Fort Kamehameha for duty. (March 20, War D.)

Par. 94, S.O. 67, March 21, War D., amends Par. 4, S.O. 267, Nov. 15, 1917, relating to the temporary promotion and assignment of Major H. L. Stien to J. W. C. Abbott, C.A.C., to be lieutenant colonel, with rank from Aug. 5, 1917. The new order of assignment continues them on their present assignment.

Par. 5, S.O. 61, 1918, War D., amends so much of Par. 4, S.O. 267, War D., Nov. 15, 1917, as relates to the temporary promotion and assignment of the following officers of the Coast Art. Corps: To be majors, with rank from Aug. 5, 1917: Capt. K. C. Masteller to C. R. Alley. To be captains, with rank from Aug. 5, 1917: First Lieut. I. B. Summers, Jr., to P. C. Hamilton. All are assigned to present assignment.

### INFANTRY.

6TH—Officers to report for duty with 6th Inf., Camp Logan, Texas: First Lieut. P. F. Higgins, M.R.C., and M. P. Rudolph, M.C. (March 18, War D.)

43D—Second Lieut. S. M. Brabson, 43d Inf., now at Greenville, Tenn., to Camp Forrest, Ga., for treatment in the post hospital. (March 19, S.E.D.)

50TH—Capt. H. Harris, 50th Inf., to Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, for treatment. (March 19, War D.)

59TH—Major A. Hardman, 59th Inf., is transferred to 10th Machine Gun Battalion and will join. (March 18, War D.)

### INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED.

The detail in the Aviation Section, S.C. (temporary), of Lieut. Col. G. W. England, Inf., from Jan. 21, is announced. (March 19, War D.)

So much of Par. 111, S.O. 54, War D., March 6, 1918, as announces the appointment as lieutenant colonel in Signal Corps of Army of Major C. H. Danforth, Inf., is revoked. This officer being now a lieutenant colonel of Inf. has declined his appointment in the Signal Corps. (March 18, War D.)

Capt. E. V. Cutrer, Inf., from duty as assistant to the American military attaché, Jassy, Rumania, and is detailed as an assistant to the American military attaché, Peking, China. (March 19, War D.)

### INFANTRY, DETACHED OFFICERS' LIST.

First Lieut. C. L. Briscoe, Inf., D.O.L., now in confinement at Cuartel de España, Manila, will be sent under proper guard to the Department Hospital, Manila, for treatment. (Feb. 6, Phil. D.)

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### TRANSFERS IN INFANTRY.

Transfers of officers of Infantry: Major E. D. Barlow, 3d Inf., to 11th Inf.; Major G. A. Wieser, 11th Inf., to 3d Inf. (March 18, War D.)

### PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

First Lieut. F. H. Mann, P.S., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement is announced. (March 18, War D.)

First Lieut. J. F. Daye, P.S., unassigned, Fort Mills, is assigned to 9th Battalion and will join. (Jan. 23, Phil. D.)

Transfers of officers of Philippine Scouts: First Lieut. J. Lindenstruth from 4th to 5th Battalion; 1st Lieut. F. M. Armstrong from 5th to 4th Battalion. (Jan. 23, Phil. D.)

Second lieutenants, P.S., now in Manila, are assigned to battalions as follows: E. S. Neiland to 12th Battalion; J. W. Smith to 8th Battalion. (Jan. 26, Phil. D.)

Assignments made of second lieutenants, P.S.: G. C. Welborn to 4th Battalion; H. A. Sanford to 1st Battalion; J. W. Calahan, Jr., to 12th Battalion. (Jan. 30, Phil. D.)

The following captains of P.S. are relieved from present assignments, placed on the unassigned list, and assigned to command battalions as shown: R. Dickson, 1st Battalion; A. Ballin, 2d; H. R. King, 3d; H. B. Parrott, 5th; I. F. Costello, 6th; D. J. Moynihan, 7th; M. O'Keefe, 8th; R. P. Stoneburn, 8th; J. H. Neff, 10th; C. L. Stone, 11th; M. E. Morris, 12th; C. M. Spears, 13th. They will join the battalions to which assigned. (Jan. 16, Phil. D.)

The following transfers of officers of P.S. are ordered: Capt. P. Peterson, from 7th to 4th Battalion; Capt. C. L. Pitney, from unassigned to 6th Battalion; Capt. G. H. Wright, from 13th to 2d Battalion; Capt. C. Patajo, from 4th to 5th Battalion; Capt. A. J. Conroy, from 4th to 5th Battalion; Capt. M. T. Barlow, from 1st to 7th Battalion; Capt. F. N. Jacob, from 12th to 11th Battalion; Capt. E. Bennett, from 11th to 12th Battalion; Capt. H. F. Schroeder, from 7th to 12th Battalion; 1st Lieut. B. E. Bowen, from 2d to 8th Battalion; 1st Lieut. F. T. McCabe, from 3d to 2d Battalion; 1st Lieut. J. H. Caron, from 3d to 4th Battalion; 1st Lieut. C. C. Staples, from 9th to 11th Battalion; 1st Lieut. F. H. Mann, from 4th to 3d Battalion; 1st Lieut. V. E. Barros, from 5th to 3d Bat-



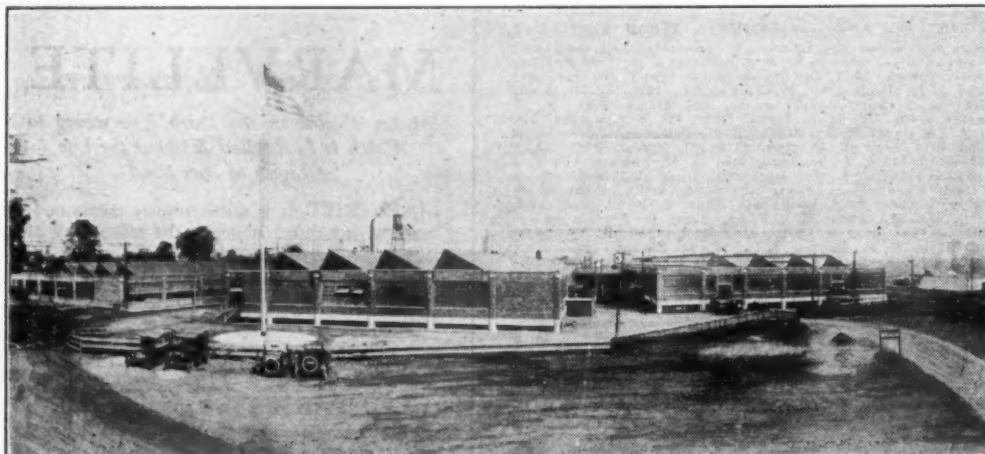


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talion; 1st Lieut. F. M. Armstrong, from 11th to 5th Battalion; 1st Lieut. W. Townsend, from 8th to 6th Battalion; 1st Lieut. P. D. Dulay, from 6th to 9th Battalion; 2d Lieut. S. F. Reyes, from 10th to 12th Battalion; 2d Lieut. C. F. King, from 8th to 11th Battalion; 2d Lieut. P. V. Segundo, from 10th to 12th Battalion. With the exception of Lieutenants Barros and Dulay, who will remain on their present duties, they will join the battalions to which assigned—Captain Schroeder and Lieutenants Reyes and Segundo upon arrival of 12th Battalion at Fort William McKinley, Rizal, and Captain Bennett upon arrival of Captain Jacob at Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga. (Jan. 16, Phil. D.)

**BOARDS OF OFFICERS.**

A board to consist of Major Gen. W. L. Sibert, Col. G. P. Howell, C.E.; Col. J. S. Fair, Q.M.C., N.A.; Lieut. Col. R. O. Marshall, Jr., Q.M.C., N.A.; Lieut. Col. J. C. Heckman, Ord., N.A.; and Major J. A. Hornsby, M.R.C., is appointed to meet in this city as soon as practicable for the purpose of correlating plans for building program at Charleston, S.C. (March 18, War D.)

Efficiency boards as hereinafter constituted are appointed to meet at the posts indicated April 2, 1918, for the examination of officers: School of Fire, Fort Sill, Okla.—Brig. Gen. C. I. Martin, N.A. (35th Div., Camp Doniphan, Okla.); Col. S. J. B. Schindel, Inf., N.A. (87th Div., Camp Pike, Ark.); Col. R. W. Young, 145th Field Art., N.G. (40th Div., Camp Kearny, Cal.). (March 18, War D.)

**RETIRED OFFICERS.**

Col. H. P. Birmingham, retired, is placed on active military duty and to command of medical officers' training camp, Camp Greenleaf, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. (March 16, War D.)  
The appointment of Capt. N. S. Jarvis, retired, to major in Medical Corps, N.A., from March 4, 1918, is announced. (March 16, War D.)  
Capt. H. Evans, retired, from Fort McDowell, Cal., to his home and from active duty. (March 16, War D.)  
The appointment of Major E. P. Rockhill, retired, to lieutenant colonel, M.C., N.A., from March 4, 1918, is announced. (March 18, War D.)

**TRANSFERS.**

Each of the following officers is assigned or transferred as indicated after his name: Col. D. Settle, transferred from 41st Inf. to 60th; Col. J. B. Bennett, transferred from 49th Inf. to 11th; Col. A. Pickering, transferred from 11th Inf. to 41st; Col. J. A. Irons, Inf., unassigned, is assigned to 49th Inf. Each officer will join. (March 18, War D.)

**DISCIPLINARY COMPANY.**

First Sergt. C. McDonald, 7th Disciplinary Co., is placed upon the retired list at Alcatraz, Cal., and will repair to his home. (March 18, War D.)

**GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL.**

A G.C.M. to meet at Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss. Detail: Brig. Gen. W. G. Price, W. A. Harris, W. E. Harvey, R. E. Steiner, R. A. Richards; Cols. A. Pickering, 11th Inf.; J. Lockett, 11th Cav.; A. Campbell, C.A.C.; O. E. Teyman, 38d Inf.; W. R. Dashiell, 43d Inf.; J. O. Oakes, 118th Engrs.; S. B. Stanberry, 145th Inf.; J. B. McQuigg, 112th Engrs., and Major G. A. Wieser, 11th Inf., judge advocates. (March 17, S.E.D.)

**NATIONAL GUARD.**

Major A. D. Fetterman, Insp. Gen., N.G., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (March 18, War D.)  
Major L. H. Reichelderfer, M.C., N.G., from duty in 29th Division to Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga., 82d Div., for duty. (March 18, War D.)  
Capt. W. P. Springer, U.S.N.G., to Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill., for duty. (March 18, War D.)  
Major G. F. Verbeck, 106th Field Art., N.G.U.S., will rejoin his organization at Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S.C. (March 18, War D.)

**NATIONAL ARMY.**

**GENERAL OFFICERS.**

Brig. Gen. J. A. Irons, N.A. (colonel, Inf., Reg. Army), is honorably discharged as a brigadier general, Nat. Army, only. (March 18, War D.)

**QUARTERMASTER CORPS.**

Officers of Q.M.C., N.A., to Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Fla., for duty: Second Lieuts. W. G. Butler, F. S. Worth, H. S. Bates and W. D. O'Connell. (March 16, War D.)  
Second Lieut. J. M. Horn, Q.M.C., N.A., to C.G., Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga., for duty. (March 18, War D.)  
Second Lieut. S. W. Pfeeger, Q.M.C., N.A., to Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Fla., for duty as quartermaster and adjutant of Auxiliary Remount Depot No. 333. (March 18, War D.)

**SANITARY CORPS.**

First Lieut. W. H. Colgan, San. Corps, N.A., to Army Medical School for duty. (March 16, War D.)  
Officers of San. Corps, N.A., to duty as follows: Capt. F. H. Edmonds to Allentown, Pa., Army Ambulance Service, for mobilizing an optical unit; 1st Lieut. W. H. Colgan to Washington; 1st Lieut. W. F. Wells to duty with Stationary Laboratory No. 2 now being organized at that place. (March 18, War D.)  
W. McK. Henton to first lieutenant, San. Corps, N.A., and to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for duty. (March 18, War D.)

**ENGINEER CORPS.**

Second Lieut. A. H. Poliquin, Engrs., N.A., assigned to duty with 20th Engrs. (March 18, War D.)  
Second Lieut. A. L. Linderman, Engrs., N.A., to duty with 43d Engrs., Camp American University. (March 18, War D.)  
Officers to 602d Engrs., Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., for duty: First Lieuts. L. Krom, Engrs., N.A.; E. O. Francisco, E.R.C.; 2d Lieut. W. E. Wilson, E.R.C. (March 18, War D.)

**ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.**

So much of orders heretofore issued as directs Major P. R. Faymonville, Ord., N.A., to proceed to Springfield, Mass., for duty is amended so that upon his arrival at Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., he will proceed at once to Washington, D.C., for duty. (March 18, War D.)

**INFANTRY.**

The following appointments (promotions) to first lieutenants in N.A. from Jan. 15, 1918, are announced: Temp. 2d Lieuts. F. Henderson, C. J. Kaufer, P. H. Doran and W. E. Knight, 50th Inf. (March 16, War D.)  
First Lieuts. B. Moseley, 365th Inf., and C. A. Tribett, 367th Inf., from Post Field, Fort Sill, Okla., to their organizations. (March 18, War D.)  
Major W. R. Pope, 368th Inf., N.A., to Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment. (March 18, War D.)

**RESERVE CORPS ORDERS.**

**QUARTERMASTERS.**

Capt. J. M. Clarke, Q.M.R.C., to Camp Meade, Md., for duty. (March 16, War D.)

**MEDICAL OFFICERS.**

Officers of M.R.C. to duty as follows: Major H. H. Kerr to Washington, D.C., Camp Meigs; Capt. J. T. Fisher to Camp Fremont, Palo Alto, Cal.; Capt. E. C. Brandon to New Haven, Conn., Army general hospital, for treatment; 1st Lieut. M. M. Wolfe to Washington, D.C., 20th Engrs., Camp American University; 1st Lieut. N. C. Geis report by wire to C.G., Western Dept., March 30; 1st Lieut. M. M. Wolfe to Washington, D.C., 20th Engrs., Camp American University; 1st Lieut. W. McI. Hayes to Watervliet, N.Y., Watervliet Arsenal; 1st Lieut. H. D. Taylor to Rockefeller Institute, New York, N.Y. (March 16, War D.)  
Officers of M.R.C. to duty at Camp Funston, Kas.: Capt. G. H. Putney; 1st Lieuts. A. J. Offerman, L. J. Storkan and E. S. Sullivan. (March 16, War D.)  
Appointment of following captains of M.R.C. to majors in that corps, with rank from date specified after names, is announced: G. S. Peden, A. P. Francisco, March 4, 1918; A. V. Hennessy, D. Lippincott, W. A. Christensen, W. B. Hoagerty, C. Bland, K. T. Brown, P. D. Brown, T. H. Harrell, W. H. Hengstler, T. J. Strong, L. F. Donohoe, March 6, 1918; E. S. Rimer, H. S. Gradio, D. H. Sissy, March 7, 1918; S. E. D. Pinniger, W. H. Baldwin, C. Lull, Jr., H. L. Van Winkle, W. C. Bennett, R. Bew, S. D. Breckinridge, C. J. Combs, T. C. Davison, J. G. Flynn, March 8, 1918; A. Hartley, S. Leopold, I. B. March, M. L. Morris, F. L. Morse, T. F. Neil, E. P. Odenseal, L. J. Rosenthal, O. A. Stutle, D. H. Trepagnier, C. Van Epps, March 8, 1918; W. A. Doner, S. Everingham, C. W. Hughes, F. A. Hunt, H. L. Lamb, F. A. Roberts, R. T. Shipley, J. H. Telfair, C. F. Adams, G. C. Albee, R. A. Allen, C. Atkinson, C. S. Butler, E. Clark, J. O. Friedman, W. A. Jackson, W. E. Knewstep, J. C. Kraft, F. Lane, G. E. Maurer, P. H. Moore, H. S. Osborne, A. Z. Stoner, J. R. Wetherbee, A. N. Wright, March 11, 1918. (March 16, War D.)  
Officers of M.R.C. to duty as follows: Major W. A. Snodgrass to Fort McPherson, Ga., U.S. Army General Hospital No. 6, with Hospital Unit T; Major A. G. Combe to Fort Worth, Field No. 1, Camp Taliaferro, Hicks Station; Major W. S. Cornell to Waco, Texas, Camp MacArthur; Major F. Kammerer to Asheville, N.C., Kenilworth Inn; Capt. A. L. Hazen to Aviation School, Wilbur Wright Field, Fairfield, Ohio; Capt. H. W. Horn, R. J. Hunter and L. Levy to Mineola, N.Y., Hazelhurst Field; Capt. O. G. Wiedman to Hattiesburg, Miss., Camp Shelby; Capt. G. B. Van Sant to Admiral, Md., Camp Meade; Capt. J. W. Moore to Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; Capt. C. McC. Hendricks to Camp Travis, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; 1st Lieuts. R. H. Boice and E. P. Buchanan to Camp Morrison, Va.; 1st Lieuts. F. X. Ammann, Jr., and D. W. Jeffs to San Diego, Cal., Rockwell Field; 1st Lieut. W. S. Fleming to Houston, Texas, Ellington Field; 1st Lieut. D. J. Louis to Fort McPherson, Ga., Hospital No. 6; 1st Lieut. T. C. Liddell to Camp Upton, N.Y., with 321st Field Signal Battalion; 1st Lieut. R. T. Hood to Montgomery, Ala., Camp Sheridan; 1st Lieut. O. C. Pickhardt to New York, N.Y., Base Hospital No. 16; 1st Lieut. L. C. Bolton to Wrightstown, N.J., Camp Dix; 1st Lieut. P. B. Battey to Fort Worth, Texas, Camp Bowie; 1st Lieut. E. P. Coleman to Allentown, Pa., with Evacuation Hospital No. 4; 1st Lieuts. W. M.

(Continued on page 1182.)





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#### RESERVE CORPS ORDERS—MEDICAL OFFICERS.

(Continued on page 1180.)

Bertollet and F. C. Leavitt to Camp Wheeler, Macon, Ga. (March 18, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Asheville, N.C., for duty with Base Hospital No. 16: Capt. F. B. Humphreys and J. E. J. King; 1st Lieut. W. V. Hensley, A. E. Goidon, E. Hennes, Jr., A. F. Orth, T. M. Sanders, W. S. Long and H. L. Wenner, Jr. (March 18, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Base Hospital No. 16, New York, N.Y., for duty: Major W. H. Stewart and Capt. M. S. Granelli. (March 18, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to New York, N.Y., Base Hospital No. 16, for duty: Capt. DeW. Stetten and 1st Lieut. N. K. Benton. (March 18, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to duty at Base Hospital No. 16 (German Hospital), New York, N.Y.: Capt. C. H. Sanford and H. C. W. Schultz de Brun; 1st Lieut. A. L. Garbat and R. C. Schleussner. (March 18, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Newport News, Va., for duty: Capt. A. R. Choppin, J. H. Harper, A. G. Hearn and J. J. McCormick; 1st Lieut. J. E. Carson, R. Dade, H. Danish, C. E. Dyer, H. A. Hams, C. B. Livingston, D. Matus, J. P. McManus, C. E. Nicholson, W. M. Scott and J. P. Wood. (March 18, War D.)

1st Lieut. J. A. Smith, M.R.C., to Fort Bayard, N.M., for treatment. (March 18, War D.)

First lieutenants of M.R.C., after March 30, to camps specified: H. W. Callahan, Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S.C.; H. M. Francis, Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va.; G. F. Rendleman, Camp McClellan, Annapolis, Md.; G. L. Riley, Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S.C. (March 18, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill., for duty with 36th Engrs. 1st Lieut. W. F. Maerts, L. M. Ryan and C. B. Shroot. (March 18, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Fort Riley, Kas., Camp Funston, for duty: 1st Lieut. J. B. Dinmore, G. Jennings, C. L. D. McLaughlin, W. E. Simon, D. G. Weymouth, C. F. Wharton and S. White. (March 18, War D.)

#### DENTAL OFFICERS.

1st Lieut. J. B. Nyce and H. M. Throop, D.R.C., to duty at Base Hospital No. 16 (German Hospital), New York, N.Y. (March 18, War D.)

1st Lieut. J. D. Eby, D.R.C., to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., medical officers' training camp, as instructor. (March 18, War D.)

#### VETERINARY OFFICERS.

Officers of V.R.C. to duty at Camp Meade, Md.: Second Lieut. W. H. Boswell and W. F. Wyllie. (March 16, War D.)

#### ENGINEER OFFICERS.

Capt. E. R. Hyde, E.R.C., to Fort Frank, Carabao Island, for duty. (Jan. 18, Phil. D.)

Capt. J. H. Ayres, E.R.C., assigned to 42d Engrs., Camp American University, D.C., for duty. (March 16, War D.)

Officers of E.R.C. to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., for duty with replacement troops: Major C. Anderson; Capt. S. Szumanski, W. J. Gough, E. C. Dohm, C. R. Olberg, J. L. Berry and L. V. Degnan; 1st Lieut. G. W. Null, F. O. Rose, W. H. Wheeler, J. Doman, E. P. McAuliffe, C. F. Heintze, K. Q. Volk, F. F. Barber, S. E. Evans, H. C. McRae, E. R. Rall and R. P. Wheelock; 2d Lieut. C. W. Haupt, E. D. Sherwin, R. A. Huestis, E. G. Waters, R. E. Irvine, C. F. Waite, C. Creighton, R. P. Emerson, J. B. Hodges, C. O. Isakson and G. W. Davis. (March 18, War D.)

Second Lieut. W. J. Ovington and R. G. Wedemeyer, E.R.C., assigned to 4th Engrs., Camp Greene, N.C., for duty. (March 18, War D.)

#### ORDNANCE OFFICERS.

Officers of Ord. R.C. to duty as follows: Capt. W. L. Adams to Rock Island, Ill.; Rock Island Arsenal; 1st Lieut. E. A. Green to Watervliet, N.Y.; Watervliet Arsenal; 1st Lieut. J. M. Beck, Jr., and G. H. English to Washington, D.C. (March 18, War D.)

#### SIGNAL OFFICERS.

Officers of S.R.C. to Camp Sherman, Ohio, for duty with 325th Field Signal Battalion: First Lieut. J. D. Felsenfeld, H. L. Beck and L. N. Hull. (March 18, War D.)

#### AVIATION OFFICERS.

Officers of Av. Sec. S.R.C., to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. J. R. White to Washington; 1st Lieut. W. F. Stevenson to Hoboken, N.J.; 1st Lieut. P. T. Weeks to Little Silver, N.J.; Camp Alfred Vail; 2d Lieut. L. C. Chippis to C.S.O. of Army, Washington; 2d Lieut. W. F. Vich to Montgomery, Ala.; Taylor Field; 2d Lieut. T. P. Host and W. B. Rising to Fort Sill, Okla., Post Field; 2d Lieut. F. L. Gayton to Washington. (March 18, War D.)

Officers of Av. Sec. S.R.C., to Fort Sill, Okla., Post Field, for duty: Second Lieut. J. G. Bausher, P. D. Coles, J. K. Johnson, P. L. Wright, R. O. Burr, J. A. Graham, K. Jones,

H. W. Heafer, T. P. Kindig, M. J. McMahon, P. M. Ray, S. W. V. Wright, J. R. Gibson, R. E. Brefft, H. C. Martin, H. K. Atkinson, W. W. Royce, J. K. Lobbell, H. M. Lindquist, S. A. Sloan, H. B. Sullivan, R. A. Mitchell, J. L. Ingle and J. B. Philbrook. (March 18, War D.)

#### COAST ARTILLERY OFFICERS.

First Lieut. B. Compton, C.A.R.C., to Fort Hancock, N.J., for duty. (March 18, War D.)

Second Lieut. R. S. Davis, C.A.R.C., to Washington for duty in office of director of storage and traffic, embarkation service. (March 18, War D.)

#### INFANTRY OFFICERS.

Capt. T. A. Baumeister, I.R.C., to duty at Camp Sevier, Greenville, S.C. (March 16, War D.)

#### MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS.

Second lieutenants to Fort Sill, Okla., Post Field, for duty: E. P. Russell and S. E. Williams, Av. Sec., S.R.C.; W. D. Newcomb, Jr., Inf. R.C. (March 18, War D.)

#### A SOLDIER'S VOYAGE.

We are permitted to make, for publication in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, the following extracts from a letter written to his father by an American officer en route abroad:

"To-night, as we enter the submarine zone, I am starting a series of letters to you, to tell you as much as the fortunes of war permit of my experiences and my life over here. I don't know just what is required as to information I must withhold; I do not wish to violate the letter or the spirit of the order. But we have many civilians on the boat, both men and women. Several of the young ladies are to go in the Y.M.C.A. work in France. One told me that when she went into the steamship office in New York, they told her this ship would sail on or about —, that it would carry troops, and gave her figures approximating those on board. The only thing to delay it would be that another vessel of the same line, carrying troops only, must get off first. They gave her the name of that vessel. The sailing of this ship was postponed from day to day, 'til finally they told her the other ship had sailed and that the date fixed for this one would be correct. They explained to her the stop we would make, and did make, en route, so I don't feel that I am giving any information, and will feel silly when I cut the headline off this paper.

"Well, we got under way on a bright, clear afternoon. The ships all came out, one after another, and soon got in a formation that made one think of the pictures of the cruise around the world of our battleships. For the rest, the trip is much like any other ocean voyage; the same polite sort of a steward tells me my bath is ready at 7:45 each morning, the same good servant type waits on the table, and, as far as I can see, serves as good food as ten years ago. We play shuffle-board and have our morning paper, but we carry a life-belt by order, all the time, and now must actually wear it for the balance of the trip. The regimental band has made quite a hit, and some of the frivolous U.S.R.'s have even induced a lady to dance at our concert in the morning.

"We have had, in lieu of school, a talk each night by some foreign officer, English or Canadian, who has been up on the line. They have been most interesting and most obliging. To-night an experienced war correspondent gave us a talk for an hour that took you from laughter to tears."

As an illustration of the fact that the hardest part of the great adventure is for men to get rid of little habits and adapt themselves to new conditions, the writer says: "The absence of fried food hurts the men. We had a near riot to-day—this an exaggeration, of course—when boiled bacon was served at lunch. They thought it should be fried. One of the officers was much incensed. I didn't succeed in my attempt to convince him there is twice the food value in the bacon boiled."

"If this letter is delivered to you it will be proof positive that the submarine can never win the war. Of course, there is a chance I am talking too soon, but I have considerable confidence in the British navy. \* \* \* (Later) Within sight of land, a few hours from our destination. All well and happy."

#### MILITARY PATENTS.

Messrs. Wilkinson and Giusta, attorneys-at-law, Washington, D.C., send the following list of military patents. Issued week of Jan. 15: War-automobile, Stephen Kupchak; time-fuse, Baltasar Fargas de Casanovas and Ramon y Roger; explosive substance, Carl Rudolf Jahn; plug for shell or projectile cases, George Frederick Bint; submarine destroyer, John A. Gault; means for protecting vessels against submarines, Joseph A. Steinmetz. Week of Jan. 22: Gun, Frank L. Fencil and Francis M. Hinkle; rifle-head, George A. Lindsay.

Week of Feb. 5: Gyroscopic navigation apparatus, Elmer A. Sperry; construction of ship's hulls, Fields S. Pendleton; submarine construction for diving purposes, Frederick W. Schoenen. Week of Feb. 12: Gun-cleaner, Claude T. V. Hansen; shield or protector suitable for the use of soldiers and others, David Anderson; torpedo-guard for ships, Erik Mattson; torpedo trap or guard, Louis Earl Armstrong; mechanism for the control of the propellers of automobile torpedoes, Albert Edward Jones. Week of Feb. 19: Cartridge-guard for firearms, Charles A. Nelson; machine gun, Charles A. Nelson; gun-sight, James A. Dittmore; gun-sight, Muri Hewes; safety device for guns, Luiz Paulo Zeymer; soldiers' helmet, Mikolaj Drag; explosive projectile Eugene Schneider; ship-protector, Stephen Babine; submarine-fender, Adolf Hoffman; torpedo-guard and catcher, Antonine Ulanitzky. Week of Feb. 26: Armor, Henry Heide; rear windage-sight for firearms, Thomas C. Johnson; gun, Charles P. Lefever; torpedo-deflector, Frederick W. Pendergast; torpedo-guard, Philip A. Stephens; apparatus for carrying submarine torpedoes, Benjamin F. Seiford; marine range-finder, Alfred Taylor and Percy Willis Gray; ship-protector, Walter Piasecky.

Week of March 5: Anti-submarine device, Nick Gorgichuk; firearm, Giuseppe Testa; machine gun feed-belt, Frank H. Frissell; gun-muzzle protector, Christian Weyand; submarine chaser, Alexander Egenes; submarine

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Police Commissioner Richard E. Enright, of New York city, has instilled some of the discipline acquired at Plattsburg while a student there. Commissioner Enright was one of the first to respond at the first Plattsburg training camp for officers and the knowledge gained there from prominent Army officers will prove to be of incalculable value to the rank and file of the Police Department. Army and Navy officers are deeply interested in the manner in which he has taken hold, especially the excellent way he is co-operating with the Army and Navy in protecting the waterfront and the large industries within the Metropolitan district. Commissioner Enright is desirous of having the police force of New York and its auxiliary, the Police Reserves, observe strict military discipline and has been insistent and successful in this to a marked degree. Col. Clarence W. Smith, of the 13th Coast Artillery, New York Guard, has charge of the Police Reserves, being chief aid to Rodman Wanamaker, fifth deputy police commissioner. He is an excellent organizer and keenly alive to the necessary military requirements.

Hugh Morrison, a Scotch landowner, who took a prominent part in the relief of survivors and burial of the dead from the steamship *Tuscania*, has sent to the Associated Press an American flag made by Scotch women and used at all the *Tuscania* funerals, with the request that it be sent to President Wilson for deposit in a museum to be selected by the President. With the flag is this inscription: "An American flag made at Islay House, Feb. 7, 1918, and hoisted with the Union Jack at all funerals of *Tuscania* victims on the Scotch coast. The flag was made by Mary Armor, Florence Hall, Mary Cunningham, Jessie McLellan, Catherine McGregor and John McDougall, and used at funerals at Port Charlotte, Kilmalton, Kilmalton and Kinabus, all on the Island of Islay." The flag measures 70 x 38 inches. Islay House is the residence of Mr. Morrison, who gave the land for two of the *Tuscania* cemeteries.

A reader of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL desires to know of any instance in the Army or Navy where penalties were suggested by a committee of the men to the commanding officer, for all minor infractions of discipline; the C.O. then to approve, modify, or disapprove these suggested penalties, which would then go into effect under his military order. "The late Capt. A. J. Dougherty, 8th Inf., U.S.A.," writes this correspondent, "used this system with signal success and brought a regiment from a condition of bad discipline to a high degree of perfection. The committee of the men was usually composed of petty or non-commissioned officers elected by the men themselves. The underlying sentiment was exceedingly democratic in giving the men a hand in their own discipline. The result was strictly military."

General Pershing, commanding the American forces in France, has notified the War Department that colored stevedore troops have been arriving with tuberculosis, old fractures, extreme flat foot, hernia and venereal diseases, all existing prior to enlistment. They are not able to stand the hardships of climate and travel, he says, and they have a larger percentage of sick than among white troops. He recommended the elimination of unfit by rigid physical examination before embarkation. The Secretary of War has notified all officers concerned that the same condition probably exists among colored troops, other than stevedore troops, to a certain extent, and he has directed that the necessary steps be taken to eliminate all such unfit men before departure for a port of embarkation.

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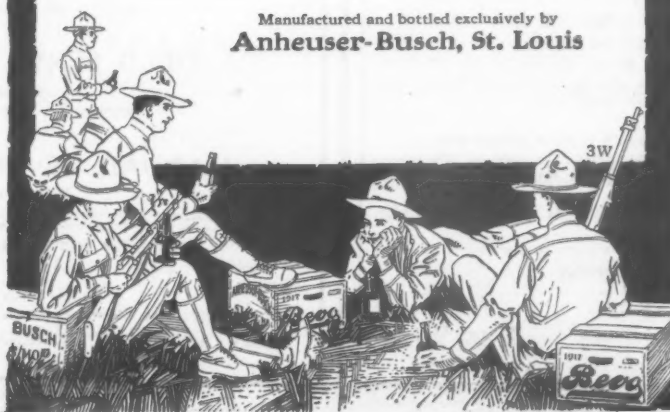
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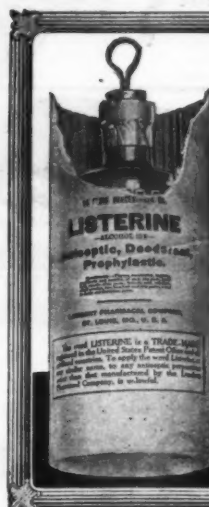
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